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A French United Nations officer checking the barrel of a 155mm howitzer Monday in Poljine, a village near Sarajevo, as part of UN inspections of Bosnian Serb artillery positions.

New Goal in Bosnia: Consolidating Truce

Clinton Says NATO Will Consider Extending Ultimatum to Other Areas

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, warning of a "certain and swift response" if shelling of Sarajevo resumes, said Monday that NATO would discuss the possibility of expanding its ultimatum to other Bosnian battle zones. Efforts to consolidate the cease-fire in effect in the Bosnian capital since the Western allies threatened air strikes will be discussed in Bonn on Tuesday, when officials of the European Union, the United States, Canada and Russia meet to assess the events in Bosnia, Mr. Clinton said in a broadcast statement from the White House.

"We intend to remain vigilant," he said. "Any shelling of Sarajevo or the appearance of heavy weapons in the exclusion zone will bring a certain and swift response from the UN and NATO." Mr. Clinton made it clear that the

The U.S. and its allies hope to extend the 'Sarajevo model' to other areas. Page 4.

threat of air strikes still stands, and that any move to resume shelling of Sarajevo could still provoke NATO bombing.

In a written statement immediately after the NATO deadline of 2400 GMT Sunday passed without air strikes against Serbian military targets, Mr. Clinton said: "All parties should be aware that the ultimatum stands. Any heavy weapons in the exclusion zone not under UN control are, and will remain, subject to air strikes."

Saying the Serbs were in "effective compliance" with a NATO ultimatum, he warned that renewed aggression would provoke retaliation.

"The challenge for all who have been touched by the fighting in Bosnia," he said, was "to build on this week's progress and create a lasting and workable peace for all the people of Bosnia."

"Despite the significant events of the day, we must remain vigilant," Mr. Clinton said in the statement.

He restated his intention to press for what he called "a workable, enforceable solution" negotiated among the Bosnian factions. And he also reiterated his willingness to deploy U.S. ground troops to help enforce a peace agreement, if Washington views it as "enforceable" and provides no more than half the troops.

In Paris, President Francois Mitterrand, saying it was imperative to build on the allied success in Sarajevo, proposed Monday night that the UN Security Council put the city under UN administration immediately.

"Consultations will take place in the next few days and this week France will ask the UN Security Council to place Sarajevo under UN administration," Mr. Mitterrand said in a television address. "We will not relax our efforts."

Mr. Mitterrand said he hoped that "this first success for reason over so much murderous passion will be used to increase allied pressure on behalf of other Bosnian towns and other zones of that country where violence reigns."

The Clinton administration is considering pressing the Muslim-led Bosnian government and Croatian separatists to forge an agreement, isolating the Serbs at the negotiating table.

"We're absolutely going to use the momen-

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Croatia Sets Agreement With Bosnia

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The Bosnian and Croatian governments have reached tentative agreement on the idea of forming a confederation that would link a new federation of Muslim and Croatian communities in Bosnia to Croatia, according to Croatian and diplomatic sources.

But the two sides have still not agreed on whether Bosnian Croats and Muslims will maintain their own separate republics within a federal state or set up smaller ethnically based cantons instead, the sources said.

Nonetheless, there was a sense here Monday of considerable excitement and optimism that a resolution of the nearly year-old war between Bosnian Muslims and Croats might be in the offing.

Both Croatian and Western officials said that if this were achieved in the coming weeks, then a basis might be established for forming a larger multiethnic rump Bosnian state than that offered by the three-way ethnic partition plan currently under consideration at the Geneva peace talks.

The new proposal is being actively promoted by the Clinton administration, which has now taken over the role of chief mediator in the negotiating process from David Owen, the British diplomat representing the European Union, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the special envoy of United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

If the Bosnian and Croatian sides do succeed in reaching a bilateral agreement, they would then submit this new confederation proposal to the Bosnian Serbs for their consideration, according to these sources.

This emerging U.S.-backed approach toward a peace settlement, whose acceptability to the Serbs has yet to be tested, seems to represent a considerable shift in U.S. objectives for achieving a Bosnian settlement from those initially outlined by administration officials.

They had said the main goal of the new U.S. involvement in the negotiations was simply to extract from the Bosnian government its "bottom line" regarding its minimal territorial claims and then proceed with the partition of Bosnia into three ethnically based republics.

Now, they are actively engaged in what appears to be the search for a new overall framework for the negotiations and a formula that would at a minimum hold the

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Crusader Battles Sky-High Japanese Air Fares

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

NAGOYA — Jamio Goto is cool under fire. This president of a Nagoya travel agency has lost most of his employees, irate customers are demanding refunds of \$675,000 for unused tickets, and he could end up in prison. The phones in his deserted office go unanswered except by a machine that accepts no messages. The only warmth comes from American country music crooners on the radio.

But Mr. Goto, 46, a self-styled martyr in the cause of discount air fares in Japan, is unperturbed. If anything, he relishes being the target of a concerted attack by Japanese

airlines and the Ministry of Transport, which he says are out to crush his campaign to reduce domestic air fares that are among the highest in the world.

Mr. Goto is a rare breed in Japan — an individual bent on challenging authority, even at the cost of his reputation and financial solvency.

"I get the most flack from my relatives," he said. "They say, 'Why are you throwing away so much money — enough already!'"

"We've been fighting for a long time, and both sides are getting tired — it's like the Vietnam War," he said. "But the stronger power will eventually tire and give up."

For now, Mr. Goto has his back to the wall. He shut down his agency, Sakae Travel, in December after ticket wholesalers stopped their supplies. He was cut off, he says, because of pressure from the government and the airlines. Ten of 13 employees quit rather than work without salary, leaving him unable to issue tickets for 1,300 customers, many of whom had paid in advance. In a letter to his customers Feb. 15, he apologized and asked that they wait until May — his third extension.

Long before deregulation became the theme, if not the

See FARES, Page 4

Drug Reduces Risk of AIDS In Newborns

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federally financed study has found that the drug AZT dramatically reduces transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, from infected mothers to their newborns, according to government health officials.

The findings were considered so significant that the study, which began in April 1991, was ordered stopped on Friday, and officials are notifying the 59 medical centers in the United States and France participating in the study to offer AZT to the pregnant women who had been receiving a placebo.

In addition, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the data from the study were being distributed as a "clinical alert" through the National Library of Medicine, which has a computer network available to health care workers around the world.

Dr. Harold W. Jaffe, an epidemiologist and the senior scientist on HIV at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said in an interview that the finding was one "of major public health importance."

"It is the first indication that mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be at least decreased, if not prevented," he said. "And it will provide a real impetus for identifying more HIV-infected women during pregnancy so that they could consider the benefits of AZT treatment to themselves and their children."

The transmission of HIV to newborns is a major health problem in developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America, where millions of people are infected and where infection rates among childbearing women can reach 10 percent to 30 percent in some areas, said Dr. James Curran, coordinator of HIV activities at the disease centers.

He added that in some areas of the United States, including some urban areas in the Northeast, the comparable figure was as high as 5 percent.

On average, about 25 percent of pregnant women who are HIV-infected pass along the virus to their babies. The researchers had confidence in the study because it found that 26 percent of newborns born to mothers who received a placebo pill during pregnancy were infected. But the infection rate was only 8 percent for those whose mothers received AZT, officials said.

The officials said that they could find no difference in the number and type of birth defects in babies whose mothers received AZT or the placebo. They added that there has been

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Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean performing Monday during the finals of the Olympic ice dance event at Hamar, Norway. The British pair won the bronze medal.

OLYMPIC PODIUM

The Rockin' Russians

It was the golden oldies that won, but not Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean. Oksana Grischuk and Evgeni Platov of Russia, skating to rock 'n' roll, won the ice dancing competition, with teammates Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin getting the silver medal and Britain's Torvill and Dean settling for the bronze after having returned to the Olympics hoping to duplicate their golden 1984.

Europe Rules Again

Pernilla Wiberg gave Sweden its first medal of the Games, holding off Vreni Schneider of Switzerland to win the women's combined, as the European ski powers retook control of the Alpine events under the eyes of royalty. For the first time in seven races, there was no American among the top three — but Alenka Dovzan, just 18, got third for Slovenia's first Olympic medal.

Hunyady Yes, Blair No

Emese Hunyady, the Budapest figure skater turned speed skater in Vienna, won the women's 1,500-meter race, in which Bonnie Blair fell just .03 seconds short in a gallant attempt to tie the U.S. record of six Winter Games medals. Svetlana Fedotkina of Russia took the silver medal, while the pre-race favorite, Gunda Niemann of Germany, staggered in third.

Freestyle Aerial Idiotcy

Kirstie Marshall is an attractive 24-year-old who, on Thursday, will be trying to win Australia's first Winter Olympics medal. On the other hand, maybe she is trying to kill herself.

Olympic report: Pages 15, 16 and 17

Reliving D-Day for Comrades Who Can't U.S. Airborne Veterans, Aged 67 to 82, Will Soar Again

By Ken Ringle
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Every evening without fail Ed Manley, 72, retires to a picture-framed corner of his home in Briny Breezes, Florida, and drinks a toast to men who have been dead for half a century.

Amid the fading images of those he fought with long ago in France and Holland and Belgium and Germany, he raises a glass to the 502d Airborne and the fallen of World War II.

"I take a little rum and 7-Up," he says in the accent of his native New Jersey. "Just me there alone. I guess most people would think I was crazy. But time moves on and memories fade. I want to know those men aren't forgotten. As long as I'm living they won't be."

Over the weekend, he and 32 others who 50 years ago leaped from airplanes into history met here to strap on parachutes and fall from the sky once more. The youngest was 67, the oldest 83, and some, like Mr. Manley, had not jumped since World War II. But this was just a warm-up.

On June 6, the 50th anniversary of D-day, they plan to return to Normandy and jump again.

"D-day and what followed was the biggest thing that ever happened to me," said Mr. Manley, who in the years since the war has managed a

movie theater, built highways and been a New York State policeman.

"And this is another way to salute those guys I fought with." The Pentagon is reportedly less than thrilled at the prospect of sequestering sky divers hurtling into a series of tightly scheduled events commemorating the liberation of Europe. Though negotiations continue, U.S. officials appear to prefer that any D-day re-enactments be staged by younger bodies.

"They want the spotlight for their own generations, with young soldiers charging the TV cameras like in Somalia," said Emil Guguen, 69, an indignant former French paratrooper. "The Pentagon has no understanding that for the people of Europe this D-day is not about young people. It is for the veteran. It is a strong emotion. It is about men like this who spend their own money to jump again for the memory of their best friend who lies beneath one of the thousands of white crosses in the soil of France."

Around him in baggy-kneed khaki uniforms and maroon berets milled the graying former members of the 82d Airborne, the 101st, the 509th and others, plus a Canadian and two and Fred Bailey, 69, an interloper from the British 6th Airborne who spent more than \$1,000 to come all the way from Buckinghamshire.

And if there were jokes about arthritic stiffness and hearing aids and

See D-DAY, Page 4

North Korea's New Condition: U.S. Must Act to Reopen Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — North Korea is linking a date for promised inspections of its nuclear plants to negotiations with the United States, the International Atomic Energy Agency said Monday, five days after Pyongyang had agreed to new international nuclear inspections.

The United States, however, said Monday that it would not set a date for resuming high-level talks with North Korea until international experts begin the inspections of seven nuclear sites that Pyongyang has promised.

"We have indicated publicly and they certainly know that we're willing to discuss the date for the third round when inspections have commenced," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.

"Obviously it is of concern to us that the inspectors have not yet begun, and the inspections have not yet begun," he said.

North Korea's latest condition appeared to put a further stumbling block in the way of the inspections, which would go part way to estab-

lishing whether or not it was making atomic bombs.

The North Koreans also insisted that they would accept only a limited inspection of their nuclear plants, and threatened to back out of the pact if pressured to expand the scope of the checks.

In a strongly worded statement, a North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman warned that Pyongyang would cancel a Feb. 15 agreement to let the International Atomic Energy Agency inspect seven sites if the pressure continues.

United Nations officials said it appeared North Korea was trying to put pressure on the United States into making concessions in other areas. Among its demands is the cancellation of joint U.S. and South Korean military maneuvers, diplomats said.

The diplomats said North Korea would most likely not issue visas to inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Vien-

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Kiosk

Honda Cuts Equity Ties With Rover

Dow Jones	Trib Index
10,000	1,000
10,000	1,000

The Dollar	London close	previous close
DM	1.7304	1.714
Pound	1.4752	1.462
Yen	106.27	104.625
FF	5.8825	5.825

U.K. Passes Gay Bill

LONDON (Reuters) — Parliament voted overwhelmingly Monday to reduce the age of consent for homosexual men from 21 to 16. The lawmakers voted, 427 to 162, to reduce the age by three years after earlier rejecting a move to cut the age to 16.

Book Review Page 7

Honda Motor Co. said Monday it would end 15 years of cooperation with the Rover Group by selling its 20 percent stake of the British automaker, most likely to Bayerische Motoren Werke AG.

BMW bought 80 percent of Rover three weeks ago, angering Honda's management, which expressed outrage that its longtime partner had fallen into a competitor's hands.

The sale of Honda's stake to BMW would give the German automaker 100 percent control of Rover.

Honda said it would now expand in Europe using its own resources. Analysts said the move would be more detrimental to Honda than to Rover, since Honda supplied engines for some Rover cars. (Page 11)

Style With computer technology, counterfeiters pose an increasingly potent threat to the fashion industry. Page 8.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Cameroon.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF	
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Ivory Coast 1.150 CFA	Tunisia.....1.000 Dr.	
Jordan.....1 JD	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000	
Lebanon.....L.S. 1,500	U.A.E.....5.50 Dirh	
	U.S. MH. (Eur.) \$1.10	

Has the Time Come to Give Bobbies Some Firepower?

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — The stabbing death of a London policeman on a routine robbery call this month has provoked debate over one of Britain's most familiar traditions: Has the time come for police officers to drop the venerable image of the unarmed bobby on the beat and to carry better weapons, even guns, to defend themselves?

Although a British policeman is much less likely to be killed on duty than a U.S. law officer, the risk of assault is growing because of the stronger links between crime, drugs and weapons, police officials say. In England and Wales, 10 policemen have been killed in criminal attacks in the past five years, compared with 328 in the United States.

According to Home Office statistics, about one in every seven police officers in Britain is likely to be assaulted this year. The rate is comparable to that of the United States, where the Federal Bureau of

Investigation says about 18 percent of police officers are assaulted each year.

"We have got to do more to train and equip police to defend themselves," said Stephen Kissane, an inspector on the Hertfordshire force and an expert on police self-defense with the Association of Chief Police Officers.

"Our officers now go into situations with little or no protection," he said, "while the people they are facing" — such as drunks, drug addicts and punks — "are often armed."

"They may not be carrying a gun, as they do in your country," he said, "but increasingly they will probably have a knife."

As a result, police associations and union groups have stepped up calls for better police protection, urging that such items as body armor and longer truncheons be made standard equipment. And a small but growing minority of police are also demanding sidearms for British officers.

The killing of Sergeant Derek Robert-

son, a 39-year-old father of two, underscored the worst fears of officers in London. According to the police, he was attacked without warning and in broad daylight by three men, moments after he responded to a robbery reported at a South London post office.

The killing was the third police death in Britain within a year. In October, an officer was shot and killed by a drug gang in South London after answering a burglary call, and last March a patrolman in Newcastle-upon-Tyne was stabbed to death.

"It will be a sad day when the police are all armed," said Mike O'Brien, a Labor member of Parliament and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation of England and Wales. "But each death brings more cause for it."

Except for special response units and antiterrorist squads trained to use guns, none of every 10 British officers still carry 15-inch (38-centimeter) wooden batons or billy clubs as their only weapon.

Despite the pressure from police groups, the government remains strongly opposed to issuing guns to ordinary patrol officers.

Peter Waddington, director of criminal justice at Reading University, said that the decision against arming officers was made when London's first police department was founded in 1829 and that the force of tradition maintained the practice.

"It was based originally on the idea of policing by consent," Mr. Waddington said. "The notion then and now is that a citizen ought to accept the authority of a police officer out of respect, rather than fear or awe."

As a result, he said, the minders of that tradition have been loath to adopt any change that might signal "a more aggressive or adversarial relationship between the police and public."

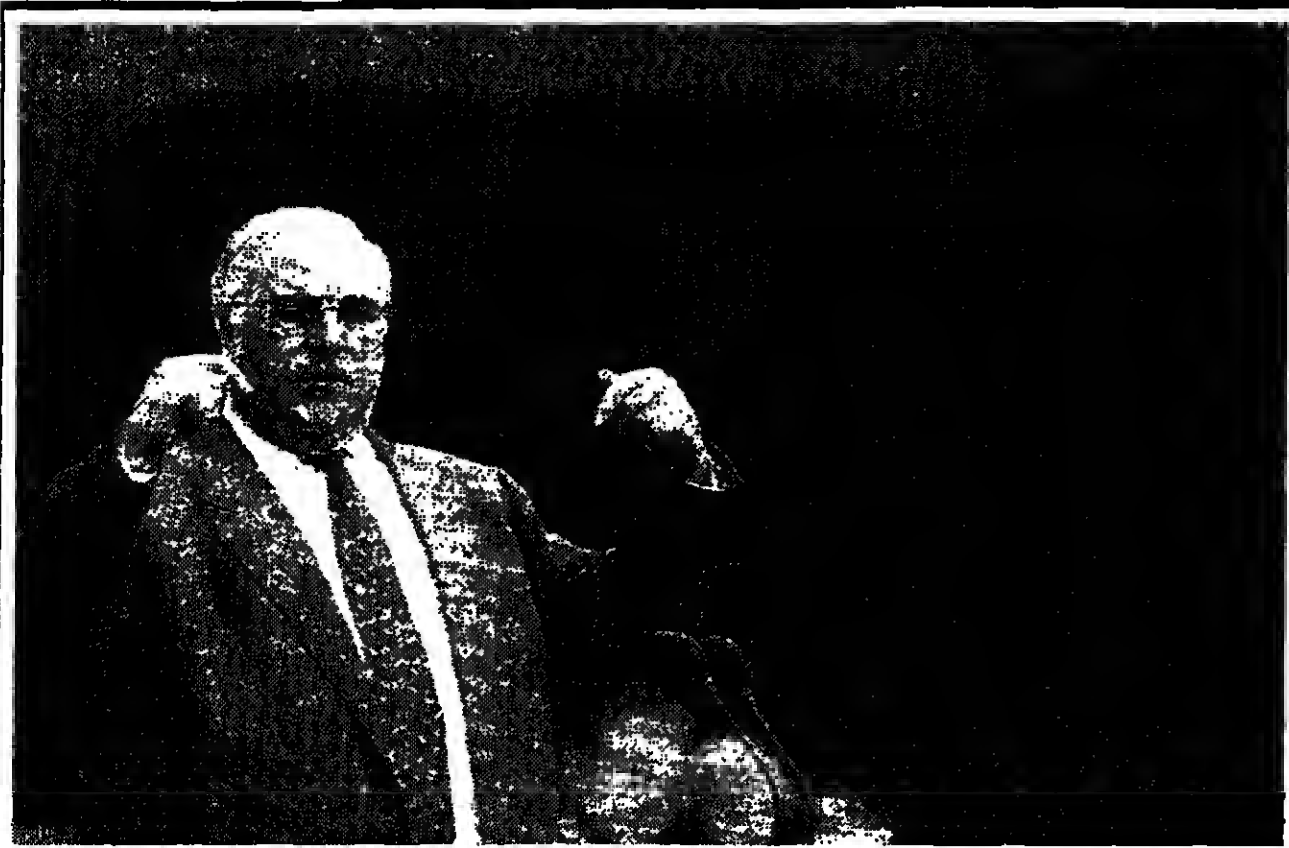
But some officers argue that such notions are outdated, given the social and cultural changes that have remade Britain, including the deterioration of some poor

urban neighborhoods where violence is now endemic.

While strict laws make it difficult for criminals to obtain handguns, guns play a growing role in crime in Britain. According to the Home Office, guns were involved in 13,305 offenses in 1992. While that is less than 1 percent of all reported crimes in England and Wales, it represents a 10 percent increase over 1991.

The threat became even more apparent early this month when the police near Liverpool discovered a cache of automatic weapons and other arms, including machine guns, Armalite rifles and AK-47s. At first the police suspected the Irish Republican Army, but it turned out the weapons were being traded among ordinary criminals and drug dealers.

Still, the police say knives, not guns, remain their greatest worry. Of the seven officers killed in the past three years, four were killed by knives.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl addressing delegates of his Christian Democratic Union Monday at the start of a congress in Hamburg.

Kohl Calls On Party to Fight 'Prevailing Wind'

Agence France-Press

HAMBURG — Chancellor Helmut Kohl called his Christian Democratic Union to arms Monday to fight against a cold political wind threatening the party's ruling position in Germany.

Mr. Kohl told 1,000 delegates at the opening of a party conference here to face the challenge squarely, and he enumerated the upcoming deadlines: state elections in Lower Saxony next month, European Parliament elections in June and federal legislative elections in eight months, among others this year. He said that this schedule meant work,

trouble and care, anger and weariness, but above all "fighting against the prevailing wind."

The chancellor raised the specter of an "unreliable red-green coalition" of the Social Democrats and the environmentalist Greens party as the alternative to the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Kohl conceded that unemployment was the greatest domestic challenge, saying that 4 million jobless people was unacceptable. But he lashed out at the "false prophets of pessimism and political fatigue."

In his wide-ranging speech, Mr. Kohl said Social Democratic policies would lead to Germany's international isolation. He said, "We were and we remain the party of Europe."

The three-day conference is to approve a new basic party program for the united Germany, titled, "Freedom and Responsibility."

Party leaders Sunday amended a passage referring to the process of European union. Bowing to some hostility to the notion of a federal Europe, the document now says the process must also be "liberal, democratic and subsidiary."

In Zaire, a Collapse Of Copper Industry

In a Former Boom Town, the Poor Scavenge Slog Heaps for Scrap Metal

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire — By the time the steel gate opened at dawn, the line of Zairians stretched around the corner and down a street. Some were as young as 8 or 10, some still teenagers, and not a few were young mothers with babies strapped tightly to their backs.

Soon they were attacking the huge black slag heaps with shovels and pickaxes, scavenging what few scraps they could find from what is left of one of the world's largest copper mining operations.

Less than a decade ago, Gécamines, Zaire's state-owned mining company, was the industrial pride of this Central African country.

Despite antiquated machinery, the output of the factory here and other copper and cobalt mining operations in the Shaba region accounted for nearly two-thirds of Zaire's export earnings.

Perhaps just as important, Gécamines helped bankroll President Mobutu Sese Seko, one of the continent's most durable autocrats.

Today, Gécamines is in an advanced stage of collapse. From the outside, the mining complex here, which once employed nearly 3,000 people, looks dismal enough, with the huge corroding building and its still chimneys, which once spewed yellow smoke around the clock.

Inside, the grounds are strewn with rusting metal and discarded machinery. About the only sign of life are the legions of scavengers digging for chunks of metal they can sell or scrounge across the border into Zambia.

The collapse of Gécamines is a tragedy not only for Zaire, but potentially for all of sub-Saharan Africa, many Western and African analysts say. And with borders so long that they touch nine other African countries, the chaos, political tension and misery in Zaire could have a staggering effect elsewhere.

The demise of the state mining company has brought harsh changes to the 800,000 inhabitants of Lubumbashi, Zaire's second-largest city, just north of the border with Zambia. There are few cars on the roads, in part because no fuel has been delivered to the city's gas stations since November.

On any given day, tens of thousands of people, many with grim, dejected faces and tattered clothes, sit idly along the streets of the sprawling slums where most of them live. About 2,000 are still technically employed by Gécamines, but most of them have not been paid for months.

The complaints of the Gécamines employees, in essence, are the same: there are no jobs and no money, and Shaba's wealth has been squandered by corrupt bureaucrats in Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, 1,800 kilometers (1,100 miles) to the north.

The company produced 450,000 tons of copper as recently as 1990. This year, mining specialists say, it is highly doubtful that all of Zaire will be able to produce 60,000 tons.

The immediate cause of the disintegration of Gécamines' copper and cobalt operations is both political and economic.

In the late 1980s, Gécamines prepared a \$702 million investment plan to overhaul the aging machinery and equipment. It obtained financing commitments from the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Community.

The deal fell through, reportedly after evidence was uncovered suggesting that the company's profits were being siphoned off to pay the salaries of government soldiers based in Shaba as well as to finance the state railway and river transport companies.

But the company's tailspin began in October 1991, when four days of looting and burning by disgruntled army soldiers wrecked much of Lubumbashi's downtown area and shut down virtually all mining operations in the region. Dozens of people were killed in the violence.

The United States, France and Belgium had virtually cut off assistance because of President Mobutu's chaotic economic policies and his refusal to share power, and the soldiers had not been paid in months.

Unrest erupted again in the spring of 1992, this time causing the flight of most of the French and Belgian expatriate mining technicians, as well as Greek and Lebanese merchants who contributed much to the local economy.

Some estimates indicate that as many as 6,000 foreigners fled in 1991 and 1992, and it appears that very few have returned.

What little chance remained that Gécamines might get a desperately needed cash infusion from foreign donors and investors was completely dashed in January when the World Bank, citing Zaire's long-standing arrears in debt payments, closed its entire operation in the country. It was the strongest action the bank has ever taken against a member country.

WORLD BRIEFS

PLO Upbeat as Cairo Talks Resume

CAIRO (Reuters) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization began more talks in Cairo Monday to complete a detailed agreement on Palestinian self-rule that has been under negotiation since October. Palestinian sources said a final agreement on the transfer of civilian authority from Israel to the PLO in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho was at hand and could be sealed soon. On the more difficult issue of security arrangements, both sides were to prepare final drafts on all the details that would follow Israeli withdrawal.

The chief PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, said he expected the talks to produce agreement on the size of a Palestinian police force and on what weapons it should have. PLO sources said that Israel was talking about a 6,000-member air, sea and land force, while the Palestinians were demanding that it have 10,000 members.

Ban Starts on Nuclear Waste in Sea

LONDON (Reuters) — An international ban on the dumping of radioactive waste at sea came into force Monday, but Russia has made clear that it will not comply with the measures.

The ban follows an agreement reached in November by the so-called London Convention, a grouping concerned with the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes.

Five nations, Belgium, Britain, China, France and Russia, abstained in the November vote, though all apart from Russia have since signaled willingness to abide by the agreement. Announcing the ban's entry into force, the International Maritime Organization said Russia had pledged to "endeavor to avoid pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes."

Pakistani Commandos Free Children

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistani commandos stormed the Afghan Embassy on Monday, killing three Afghan gunmen who had been holding five children and a teacher hostage for two days.

"All the children and the teacher were rescued without a scratch," said an Interior Ministry official, Jamshed Bukh. "The operation is over."

He said that apart from the three gunmen, there were no other casualties. Several dozen commandos rushed into the embassy after a blast in the building, witnesses said. The gunmen had released most of the 73 children and teachers taken hostage when they hijacked a school bus on Sunday in Peshawar. They had demanded 2,000 truckloads of food for the beleaguered Afghan capital, Kabul.

Mexican Peace Negotiations Begin

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (Reuters) — The Mexican government and rebels opened formal peace talks Monday aimed at ending a nearly two-month-old uprising in the southern state of Chiapas.

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic bishop who is mediating the talks said the government's envoy, Manuel Camacho Solis, and 19 leaders of the Zapatista National Liberation Army, including the rebel leader who calls himself Commander Marcos, began talks under heavy security in the main cathedral in San Cristobal de las Casas.

More than 100 people died in the early days of the Zapatista uprising, which began New Year's Day when the rebels seized several Chiapas cities, including San Cristobal. The Zapatistas are demanding social and political reforms.

6th Frenchman Is Killed in Algiers

ALGIERS (AFP) — A Frenchman was shot and killed Monday at the bookstore he ran in central Algiers, security officials said.

The man, Joaquin Gran, was the sixth French national and 28th foreigner to die since Muslim fundamentalists began a guerrilla war against the Algerian authorities in 1992.

The conflict, which has claimed at least 3,000 lives, began after the government canceled the second round of a general election that the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front appeared almost certain to win. The Islamic Front was outlawed, and its leaders are in prison for state security offenses.

Malaysian Aide Sworn In After Delay

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia (Reuters) — The leader of a tribal party was sworn in Monday as chief minister of the Malaysian island state of Sabah after camping outside the locked gates of the governor's house for 36 hours in a tense standoff.

The Sabah United Party president, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, whose party edged out Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad's National Front, took the oath of office in midmorning after waiting outside the governor's mansion since Saturday night.

Correction

A New York Times article, published in the IHT's editions of Feb. 17, about the synthesizing of the anti-cancer drug taxol misstated the sequence in which papers announcing the achievement were accepted for publication. The first to be accepted was by Dr. R.C. Nicolaou of the Scripps Research Institute and his colleagues; a paper by a group led by Dr. Robert Holton of Florida State University was the first submitted.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Basel Starts 'Cultivated' Carnival

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — True to Swiss traditions of punctuality, Basel's town lights were switched off at 4 A.M. Monday, there was a second of silence, a brief cheer and then the sounds of thousands of fife and drum as the city's three-day carnival began.

The carnival is one of the oldest in the world, dating to 1376. "Avoid drunkenness" was listed on the list of "do's" in the official program, which also cautioned against locking arms and swaying together for beer singing sessions.

"It's not our tradition to get wildly drunk," an official said. "It's a very cultivated carnival."

An expressway west of Versailles in the Paris region froze up early Monday during a sudden cold snap, stranding hundreds of drivers for hours.

The British government will seek bids this week for setting up toll systems on expressways, Transport Secretary John MacGregor announced.

Italy Expresses Its Outrage Over Swiss Trucking Ban

ROME — Italy on Monday criticized a Swiss referendum banning foreign trucks from crossing the country by road by the year 2000, and said Rome would move to defend its commercial interests.

Transport Minister Raffaele Costa asked the European Union to call an urgent meeting of transport ministers to discuss the effects of the Swiss vote. Mr. Costa said that although all European countries wanted to switch more freight from road to rail to protect the environment, the deadline set by the referendum would be "difficult if not impossible" to meet.

He said 10 years would not be enough to build the necessary infrastructure to load trucks onto railway cars and warned that additional costs would also cause consumer prices to rise.

South Africa Charter Altered as Rightists Hold Out

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's unitary party negotiating forum, reconvening for the first time in three months, approved a series of changes to the country's interim constitution on Monday, but did so without the participation of the parties the changes were intended to appease.

The package of amendments will give regions more powers, provide for a separate ballot for the regional and national election on April 26-28, and require the next parliament

to appoint a council that will consider proposals for the creation of an ethnic state for Afrikaners, white descendants of mostly Dutch settlers.

It also extends until March 4 the deadline for parties to register for the April election.

The changes, expected to be approved by Parliament next week, are designed to draw members of the Freedom Alliance, an anti-election group of white right and black homeland parties, into the democratic process. The Alliance boycotted the session on Monday, and

said in statement that the changes did not grant sufficient regional powers or guarantee the creation of an Afrikaner state.

Back-channel negotiations continue between the government, the African National Congress and all members of the Alliance — the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Afrikaner Volkfront and the homeland government of Bophuthatwana. Sources close to the talks were optimistic only about the prospect of bringing Bophuthatwana into the election.

Meanwhile, the police reported arrests and trials in China since mid-1990 in the aftermath of the June 1989 crackdown on China's democracy movement.

According to the report, 80 percent of the documented arrests in 1993 occurred in Tibet, where Buddhist monks and nuns have led

the bloodiest weekend of the year in the province of Natal, where the rivalry between the ANC and Inkatha has always been the most intense.

At least 42 people have been killed in the province since Friday, including six people who were shot as they were proceeding toward an Inkatha rally outside of Pietermaritzburg, the police said.

The Freedom Alliance on Monday called the interim constitution "totally flawed."

In a statement issued after an executive meeting, it said that the

concessions, offered last week by the leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, were "a distortion" of previous alliance proposals and needed "further discussion, improvement and precise formulation to become consensus proposals."

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the head of Inkatha, reaffirmed Sunday that he would boycott the elections. He repeated his demand for constitutional concessions, including autonomy and recognition of the Zulu monarchy, as his price for participation. (AP, Reuters)

Beijing Condemned Political Dissident as Insane, Wife Says

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Wang Wanxing, a Chinese political dissident, was confined in a police-run psychiatric hospital after staging a one-man demonstration in Tiananmen Square in 1992. His wife says she now fears for his life.

Mr. Wang's wife, Wang Junying, said that the police had detained her husband to treat him for "political paranoia" and that he was being held without trial. He also has been barred from an independent medical examination, she said.

Mr. Wang, 44, has smuggled letters out of the Ankang Hospital for the criminally insane in which he complains that doctors were forcibly administering drugs to him daily and "trying all the time to destroy my body and spirit."

His case is one of more than 1,000 documented in a report on people imprisoned in China for their political or religious views. China denies it holds political prisoners.

The report was issued Sunday by Asia Watch, a New York-based organization that monitors human rights violations. It states that 1993 was the worst period for political

arrests and trials in China since mid-1990 in the aftermath of the June 1989 crackdown on China's democracy movement.

According to the report, 80 percent of the documented arrests in 1993 occurred in Tibet, where Buddhist monks and nuns have led

demonstrations for independence. Asia Watch accused China of using political prisoners as bargaining chips to be released for political effect. Western governments, it said, interpreted the releases as evidence of human rights improvements and ignored thousands of

prisoners who have not benefited from international attention.

Mr. Wang was arrested June 3, 1992, after unfurling a banner in Tiananmen Square in Beijing demanding redress for his previous imprisonment as a political dissident in 1966 and 1976.

China Acts to Silence 14 Jailed Tibetan Nuns

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Tibetan Buddhist nuns who recorded pro-independence songs from their jail cells have had their sentences doubled or tripled, a human rights group said Monday.

The London-based Tibet Information Network said the 14 nuns previously faced an average of five years in prison but now have terms ranging from nine to 17 years.

The action will not help China's chances in Washington of winning renewal of its low-tariff trade status, which the Clinton administration has linked to human

rights. Among other things, Washington has demanded that China protect "Tibet's distinctive religious and cultural heritage."

The United States hailed China's release last month of two prominent Tibetan prisoners, but word came shortly after of new arrests and sentences in December and January.

The Tibet Information Network said its information about the nuns' longer terms came from unofficial sources inside Tibet. The women were in prison for taking part in peaceful demonstrations for Tibetan independence, it said.

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THE AMERICAS / CHECKING THE RECORD

North the Candidate Revises Iran-Contra Role

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — What the former White House aide Oliver L. North is saying in his campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination in Virginia appears to contradict the voluminous record in one of the nation's most extensively investigated scandals, the Iran-contra affair.

Foremost is Mr. North's recent assertion that he opposed and reluctantly participated in trading arms to Iran to help free American hostages in Lebanon. By contrast, the nearly seven-year Iran-contra investigation by an independent counsel, congressional testimony by other officials involved in the scandal and Mr. North's own autobiography indicate he was an architect and zealous supporter of the arms-for-hostages deals.

On the CBS News program "Face the Nation" Jan. 30, Mr. North was asked why he sent arms to Iran in violation of Reagan administration policy, which Mr. North helped to write, that no concessions should be made to terrorists.

Mr. North responded that he was among those who had opposed President Ronald Reagan's selling arms to Iran to help free hostages. That answer ran contrary to con-

gressional and court records and to Mr. North's own book — all of which portray him as an initiator and continuing supporter of the arms shipments.

Two days earlier, on the ABC News program "Nightline," Mr. North was asked if he thought the public-hero status he gained by his televised confrontation with the House Senate Iran-contra investigating committees in July 1987 had in the long run created his chance to run for the Senate. Mr. North responded by claiming he had not wanted to testify at all. "And," he added, "we certainly didn't want to make it public."

Mr. North's answer contradicted congressional records, that show it was his lawyer who insisted that committee questioning take place in public, once the Marine lieutenant colonel had been given immunity from prosecution for what he said.

Mr. North's veracity has become an issue in his campaign against a former Reagan administration official, James C. Miller Jr., for the Senate nomination.

Senator John W. Warner, a Republican of Virginia, has declared Mr. North unfit for the Senate because he lied to Congress during his testimony.

Last week, a retired army major general,

John K. Singlaub, who in the 1980s worked with Mr. North to help arm the Nicaraguan contra rebels, questioned the honesty of his onetime colleague. In announcing his support for Mr. Miller, he accused Mr. North of "lying to me as he has to his other colleagues."

"He would lie to protect himself," he said. "He fantasized so many things."

A June Reader's Digest article entitled "Does Oliver North Tell the Truth?" is being circulated among voters in Northern Virginia by an anti-North group. It concluded that many former colleagues from the Reagan administration "now say he cannot be trusted to tell the truth — in speech or in print — about Iran-contra or much else."

A former National Security Council consultant, Michael Ledeen, told Reader's Digest that Mr. North, when he worked at the White House, "had trouble distinguishing between what was true and what he wished to be true."

On "Face the Nation," Mr. North said he had not advocated trading arms for hostages, that it was Mr. Reagan who insisted on it. Mr. Reagan, according to Mr. North, said: "We've tried everything else. We're going to try this."

Mr. North said that Mr. Reagan "did it over the objections of a number of us who thought that was not a good thing to do."

Until that statement, Mr. North had portrayed himself as a believer in the secret arms shipments. In his 1991 autobiography, "Under the Flag," Mr. North wrote: "At the time, it seemed that selling a small amount of arms to Iran was worth the risk to try to make it all work."

"The decision to proceed was made well above my level," he wrote, "but I became a willing participant."

According to congressional and court records, he was more than a willing participant. It was Mr. North, for example, who proposed in December 1985 changing the system from sending Israeli-owned, U.S.-made arms to Iran and instead covertly shipping U.S. arms directly from American stocks, a plan that Mr. Reagan approved the next month.

Later in 1986, when the then-national security adviser, Admiral John M. Poindexter, with Mr. Reagan's approval, halted arms shipments until all the American hostages were released, it was Mr. North who encouraged resuming the shipments after only one hostage was freed.

Away From Politics



A storm in southern California triggered mud slides, flooded roads, and caused three deaths in highway accidents. The storm took its heaviest toll in the celebrity enclave of Malibu, shown here, where hillsides stripped of vegetation by wildfires collapsed, unleashing torrents of mud.

● The world is just one antibiotic away from having incurable bacterial pneumonia, according to Dr. Alexander Tomasz, a leading researcher. Some of the bacteria that cause pneumonia have acquired resistance against nearly all the available antibiotic drugs, he said. He said that all over the world there were mutant strains of bacteria that were resistant to every antibiotic except vancomycin.

● The man accused of killing a doctor outside a Florida abortion clinic nearly a year ago went on trial on Monday in Pensacola. Michael F. Griffin, 32, is planning to plead temporary insanity.

● At least two dozen Haitian migrants en route to Florida in an overcrowded boat were feared drowned after their vessel sank in shark-infested waters, the Coast Guard said Monday.

● People who slow down after retirement may speed up their slide toward the grave, say doctors studying what keeps people healthy and alert into their 70s, 80s and beyond. "Just as you can become a physical couch potato, you can also become a mental couch potato," said Dr. K. Warner Schaie of Pennsylvania State University, appearing at a science convention in San Francisco.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton Vague on Contents of Crime Bill

WASHINGTON — For all of his administration's new emphasis on crime, President Bill Clinton has been intentionally vague on major components of the anti-crime bill that passed the Senate and is about to be hashed out in the House of Representatives.

In December, Mr. Clinton endorsed a tough-sounding provision, known as "three strikes and you're out," that would require life in prison for anyone convicted of committing a third, violent felony.

The White House also has said that federal funds should be provided for more local police, that certain semiautomatic firearms should be banned and that the death sentence should be applied to killers of law officers. Beyond that, Mr. Clinton and his Department of Justice have remained largely silent on the bill, which critics contend concentrates too much on punishment and not enough on prevention.

The House can choose between two versions of the "three strikes and you're out" provision in the Senate bill. Mr. Clinton has not said which one he meant when he said such a plan should be enacted. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, disagrees with the entire concept.

But Mr. Clinton's political advisers believe he should stick by the bill for reasons of image as well as substance.

"Three strikes and you're out is a very powerful statement to the American people that the government reflects your values and understands your rage," said Stanley Greenberg, the president's pollster. "This is not just about putting people behind bars. It's about values." (NYT)

Health-Care Fight Moves to House Panels

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — After months of positioning, political speeches and hard-core lobbying by special interest groups, congressional committees are finally ready to begin voting on President Clinton's health care reform plan.

Lawmakers expect a major reform bill to be approved, but are braced for a bumpy ride when Congress returns from a one-week recess Tuesday. Most predict major changes in Mr. Clinton's plan, the most sweeping social legislation since the New Deal.

Main areas of controversy include: Whether to require employers to mandate that employees pay 80 percent of workers' medical premiums, create mandatory state-run insurance alliances and set tight caps on the growth of insurance premiums.

Action will begin in the House, where two panels hope to approve parallel versions of the bill in early to mid-March. The health and environment subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee has Mr. Clinton's bill until March 4, while a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee wants to wrap up work by March 18. The House Education and Labor Committee also has jurisdiction over the bill.

Asked whether he expected trouble on mandates, alliances and premium caps, a House aide said, "Yes, yes and yes."

Quote/Unquote

Representative Al Swift, Democrat of Washington, who is retiring this year after 16 years in the House: "The greatest irritant at those who are retiring from the institution and leaving by swinging it. They can't get anything done; the leadership won't help. I find a lot of self-serving in that. They blame the institution when it's really their inability to achieve something." (AP)

So Far, Labor Pulls Punches

Democrats Who Backed NAFTA Meet Little Retaliation

By R. W. Apple Jr.

CHICAGO — Three months ago, Congress headed President Bill Clinton's wishes, ignored those of organized labor and narrowly approved the North American Free Trade Agreement. The unions, outraged, vowed to retaliate against the Democratic members of Congress who supported Mr. Clinton.

Since then, relations between the White House and the unions have been patched up a bit, enough so that Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, sat next to Hillary Rodham Clinton as the president delivered his State of the Union address last month.

But ill will persists, and if labor is going to make good on its threat, now is the time, starting with the primary election in Illinois on March 15. So far, the unions' bite has not matched their bark, and most of the retaliation has been far more symbolic than substantive.

On the national level, labor has cut off all financial support to the main Democratic committees, the Democratic National Committee and the campaign committees that support Senate and House candidates. But the committees, which raised more than \$1 million from unions last year, play little role in the primaries, and they expect contributions to resume in time for the fall campaign.

On the state level, the Illinois federation of labor refused last month to endorse three congressmen who supported the trade agreement: Dan Rostenkowski and Mel Reynolds of Chicago and Richard J. Durbin of Springfield. But it did not endorse the opponents of the three, either, and so far at least, few union volunteers and fewer union dollars have been committed to battle.

"We didn't want to do anything to help these guys," said Robert Hinesley, the president of the Chicago labor federation, "but we don't have any great desire to go out and beat them, either."

"Take Rostenko, for example," he said, referring to Mr. Rostenkowski. "You're not going to see our

building trades out trying to pull him down. He's brought too many big projects to Chicago, like the Kennedy Expressway, and that's plenty of jobs."

The stronger of Mr. Rostenkowski's two main opponents in the primary, John Cullerton, would seem an ideal vehicle for the expression of labor's ire. Mr. Cullerton, a state senator, has a strongly pro-labor voting record and comes from an old-line Chicago political family one of whose members helped found the electrical workers union.

"If they had endorsed me, I'd be getting money already, and I need it," he said. "As it is, I'm authorized to go to unions and ask, but that takes time. I'm working hard, and I'm hopeful, but no real labor support has materialized yet."

By beating or even seriously challenging incumbent Democrats this year, some politicians argue, labor would be cutting off its nose to spite its face.

"What does labor want more than anything right now?" asked William M. Daley, the son and brother of Chicago mayors, who headed the Clinton administration's campaign for the trade agreement during a brief stint in Washington. "I'll tell you, it wants health care reform, and the person who can probably best carry that through on that in the Congress is Danny Rostenkowski."

So far, labor infatuates William H. Bywater, the head of the electrical workers union, whose membership has been cut in half in the last two decades, largely by foreign competition. Mr. Bywater said that if "some of those people want to be wimps, let them."

At the annual meeting of the AFL-CIO, the largest U.S. labor organization, which opened Monday in Bal Harbour, Florida, Mr. Bywater was looking for allies among unions like those of the mine workers, auto workers and teamsters. He hopes to take on all 25 House members who voted against the union position on the free-trade agreement and the strike-replacement bill, and at least a

dozen whose only major transgression was on the trade agreement.

But as American politicians have been saying at least since John Quincy Adams, you cannot beat someone with no one, and many of labor's potential targets have no primary opposition.

Almost nowhere have unions actively promoted a rival Democratic candidate in an effort to unseat an incumbent. An exception to the rule is Ohio's First District, in Cincinnati, where the state AFL-CIO and the autoworkers have lined up behind State Senator Bill Bowen, hoping to deny a second term to David S. Mann, a freshman House member who supported the trade agreement.

"You may run into a few more cases in New York and California before the year is out," Mr. Kirkland said. But he has made it clear that he is not interested in a centrally organized campaign of labor-box retribution.

Some leaders of individual unions contend that if they do not retaliate, they will lose their credibility, and with it their ability to influence future votes.

But the fact is that labor's clout has already shrunk markedly. Unions represent only 16 percent of the work force, and union leaders do not even pretend to control their members' votes.

U.S. Navy Warship Gets Its First Women

By Eric Schmitt

ABOARD THE U.S.S. EISENHOWER — When Lieutenant Sally Fountain telephoned a repair office aboard this aircraft carrier off Virginia the other day, a male sailor answered and called to his boss: "Hey, there's a lieutenant chick on the phone for you."

Minutes later, the sailor's angry supervisor hauled the young man before Lieutenant Fountain, a 31-year-old electronic warfare officer on EA-6B radar-jamming planes, to apologize formally for his remark. "It showed me that men on board are trying to nip that stuff in the bud," Lieutenant Fountain said.

Old habits die hard in the U.S. Navy, which for more than two years has been battered by the Tailhook scandal and the bungled investigations into sexual assaults on dozens of women by pilots involved. But men and women here say the supervisor's response shows that the navy is learning from the episode and fighting to correct the behavior that gave the service such self-inflicted wounds.

Increasing opportunities for women in the navy are one of the major changes. Steaming 70 miles (about 110 kilometers) off the Virginia coast, this week, the Eisenhower is the first navy warship to integrate women. Last fall Congress lifted a ban against their serving on combat vessels. Women have served on supply and fuel ships since 1978.

The first women are coming aboard the carrier now, and when it leaves in October for a six-month tour in the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans, there will be about 400 women among the 5,000 officers and enlisted personnel. Women will do the same jobs as men, from flying combat air patrols to running the ship's engineering department.

"I'm not naive enough to think I won't have to confront attitudes and stereotypes, but if I can show my male colleagues I can do the job, I'll be accepted," said Lieutenant Ellen Moore, 31, an A-6 bomber maintenance supervisor.

The aircraft carrier is one of the last all-male bastions in the military. As such, the like, as the crew

calls the ship, will be a floating laboratory for many changes navy leaders have made in the last two years to prevent another debacle like Tailhook.

In one of the first changes that will be recorded on this floating laboratory, Lieutenant Shannon Workman, 27, an EA-6B pilot from Cumberland, Maryland, completed her final shore-landing requirements last week to qualify as the navy's first female pilot who is combat ready. "No one wants to go into combat," she said, "but if we're called upon to do that, that's what I've been training for."

On the Eisenhower, other changes are both physical and behavioral. The navy spent \$1.3 million to convert staterooms and bunks into private sleeping quarters and bathrooms for women. The sick bay now has a specially fitted examination room for women, and ship's stores stock feminine hygiene products and cosmetics.

Commanders have ironed out difficulties along the way. Navy engineers, for example, originally wanted to put the berths and bathrooms for all 500 women together

in one part of the ship. But if a woman was working at the other end of the carrier — which is as long as three football fields — she would have a long hike back to the bathroom. So officers here created pockets of sleeping quarters for women throughout the ship.

Commanders on the carrier must also cope with a new threat to their military mission: romance. Sex aboard ship is, of course, prohibited, as it has always been. But so is dating. Men and women are barred from stealing away together to dark, secluded spots.

"We probably can't stop all sexual harassment, but we can decrease the most obvious and obnoxious kind, like foul language, leering or touching," said Captain Mark Gemmill, the carrier's commander.

He is counting on his experience as captain of a supply ship with 60 female crew members during the Gulf War to help him through the transition now.

Jews Control Media, Farrakhan Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, says blacks have suffered a holocaust "100 times worse" than Jews, but that Jews focus only on their own history because they control the media.

Mr. Farrakhan, in an interview shown over the weekend on Black Entertainment Television, also said he saw a Jewish media conspiracy to destroy him.

He warned "silly whites" who might want to harm him: "Try it and see how long you last."

The remarks were Mr. Farrakhan's first public comments since he held a news conference earlier this month to remove an aide, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, who said in

a speech that Jews suck the blood of the black community.

But Mr. Farrakhan, while he called Mr. Muhammad's statements "repugnant," reiterated that his aide had spoken many "truths" when he criticized Jews.

Jewish leaders condemned Mr. Farrakhan's comments after the program.

"It's time for Americans to understand once and for all that anti-Semitism is central to Louis Farrakhan's agenda," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean and founder of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. "His main goal is to sow discord between African-Americans and Jews."

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith took out a full-page ad

in The New York Times last month in publicizing and denouncing Mr. Muhammad's speech, prompting news stories about it.

Mr. Farrakhan said the incident raised the question, "Is there Jewish manipulation of the media?"

When the Anti-Defamation League "put the ad in the paper, all of the media started writing," Mr. Farrakhan said. "And the writers, if you look at their names, most of their names are Jewish, and they wrote similarly throughout this country."

He added: "So I see a conspiracy. I don't know what others see, but the conspiracy is to destroy Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam."

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A Plan to Extend the 'Sarajevo Model'

By John Kifner
New York Times Staff

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Buoyed by their success in moving Serbian guns off the hills around Sarajevo, United Nations and NATO commanders were planning Monday to swiftly impose similar ultimatums on other besieged Bosnian cities, probably starting with Mostar, according to Western and Bosnian officials.

The action could come within 48 hours, persons familiar with the planning said. Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander on the ground here, was meeting with the Bosnian government Monday night to discuss the plans.

CLINTON: Next Step for NATO

Continued from Page 1

to reach a comprehensive political settlement," said the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry called the agreement by both Muslims and Serbs to remove their artillery or place them under UN control "the first psychological breakthrough we have seen for peace in Bosnia."

Mr. Perry said the prime objective was "to secure the gains we've already made" before "seriously considering" extending ultimatums to other areas of Bosnia. "Those options are certainly weeks away," he said. "They're not days away."

As he assessed the passing of the NATO deadline, Mr. Clinton said Monday he was "quite concerned" that Serbian heavy weapons could be shifted to other besieged Muslim cities.

NATO plans to subject the Sarajevo area to "intensive reconnaissance and monitoring," Mr. Clinton added during the brief televised statement from the White House.

He cited UN and NATO commanders as saying that Muslim and Serbian militias were "in effective

General Rose and Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda of the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander whose air power enforces the ultimatum, began discussing the plans this morning as reports from the field indicated that the Serbs had either pulled back their heavy weapons from a 20-kilometer (12.4-mile) radius of the city or put them under UN control.

After 22 months of siege and spurred by widespread outrage over a single mortar shell on a crowded market that killed 68 people, NATO had ordered the Serbs to remove their artillery, mortars, tanks and rocket launchers within the 10 days that ended at 1 A.M. Monday.

compliance" with NATO's ultimatum. But Mr. Clinton was largely noncommittal when asked if a similar NATO deadline could be extended to other mainly Muslim cities in Bosnia where military pressure from Serbian forces is reportedly intense.

"If we decide to pursue this as a strategy," he said, "we think it is important, as we did in Sarajevo, that NATO not undertake any mission it is not fully capable of performing."

General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, cautioned at a Pentagon briefing against a rapid expansion of NATO's role elsewhere in Bosnia.

"This is the time to consolidate what we appear to have achieved in Sarajevo and make sure that it is working there before we overreach some place else," he said.

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, said at a State Department meeting with Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia: "NATO resolve has resulted in some moments of peace in Sarajevo, and I think a new hope for the future."

BOSNIA: 2 Sides Set Agreement

Continued from Page 1

Croats and Muslims of Bosnia, who together make up more than 60 percent of the total population, in the same state.

The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Madeleine Albright, suggested as much during a television interview Sunday when she said the United States was "suggesting a new framework for the negotiations."

Other U.S. officials, apparently anxious to avoid irritating the EU, which has become the main promoter of the three-way ethnic partition plan, have described it as "a parallel process."

However, there are still grave doubts here that this new approach being encouraged by the Clinton administration has any better chance of being accepted by all three warring Bosnian factions than the two or three that have failed.

For instance, both Croatian officials and diplomatic sources were hard put to come up with many reasons why the Bosnian Serbs might be attracted to join a confederation that would link them to Croatia, their principal enemy, rather than to Serbia, their natural ally.

The Bosnian Serbs, who presently control 72 percent of Bosnia and have set up their own republic, have repeatedly stated their intention to break away and form part of a "Greater Serbia."

Some analysts here said it was not clear whether the new U.S.-

backed approach to ending the 22-month-old Bosnian conflict was a last-ditch attempt to find a basis for keeping all of Bosnia together or really one preparing that warring country for partition into two separate independent states of roughly equal size.

Under the three-way partition plan now being discussed in Geneva, the Bosnian government was promised at least 33.3 percent of the country and the Croats 17.5 percent, giving each an ethnic majority in their areas. Together, this would give them 50.8 percent, leaving the Serbs with the rest.

Nonetheless, after a day of talks with Croatian officials here, the U.S. mediator, Charles E. Redman, expressed optimism that the Clinton administration's efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Bosnian and Croatian governments and a new joint peace proposal had a chance of succeeding.

He said that what he had been told by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia was "very encouraging" and described his meeting with him as "exceptionally good."

Mr. Tudjman's support for the plan is regarded as crucial. He has long harbored his own designs for creating a "Greater Croatia" that would include the southwest portion of Bosnia known as Herzegovina.

He would have to accept a separate Bosnian entity, albeit one linked in a confederation to Croatia, while Bosnian Croats would have to accept being a minority in a Muslim-dominated federal state.

After days of negotiations, a late-hour face-saving Russian intervention and a frantic deadline struggle with snow-clogged roads, the Serbs managed to satisfy UN officials. By late Monday afternoon, a UN spokesman said, "the last piece of metal" had been turned in.

The military commanders want to move fast to capitalize on the momentum they have gotten in the wake of the market bombing and the world attention focused on the brutal Bosnian war.

General Rose has moved quickly to capitalize on changing conditions, improvising tactics as he goes along.

He is operating under a mandate, he has said, "whereby I'm flying by the seat of my pants, an actually going to be a part of a coherent strategy which links and relates everything together."

Following the marketplace bombing, he brokered a cease-fire between the Serbs and Bosnians that is still holding after 10 days and bringing a rare calm to this battered city. He then used the threat of NATO air strikes to hammer out plans for the weapons withdrawal or turnover.

General Rose believes he can build on the Sarajevo model, one of his aides said, "and use it in other parts of Bosnia to break the back of this war."

"We've had great success around Sarajevo over the past 10 days, but there's no way to maintain an island of peace in a sea of war," the aide said.

The southwestern city of Mostar, which has been under siege by Croatian separatists for months, is a prime candidate to be the next site of the ultimatum tactic.

It became a symbol for the savagery of this war — where populations, religious edifices and cultural landmarks are treated as military targets — late last year when its graceful Ottoman bridge collapsed under shelling.

Mostar, a senior staff officer said, "would link in the third element, namely the Croats."

The removal of the heavy weapons that bombarded Sarajevo — provided that surveillance and the threat of future air strikes keeps them from returning — may drastically change the course of the Bosnian war.

"We've seen the high-water mark of the Serbs," a Western analyst said. "From now on they are losers. They will not be able to capture Sarajevo."

"Further," he said, "their army, having given up without firing a shot, will become increasingly demoralized and critical of its leaders."

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Last night
at a special presentation,
Air Transport World,
a leading international
journal of the commercial
aviation industry, declared
Singapore Airlines
"the World's No.1 airline
over the last
two decades".



Singapore Airlines would like to thank all of its
passengers for the privilege of being a great
way to fly for over the last twenty years.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES 

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Keep the Fed Involved

It is a classic Washington struggle over turf, but it is also a good deal more. Four U.S. agencies currently regulate banks and thrifts. In the name of efficiency, the Treasury Department proposes reducing that number to one, a new commission. That would mean stripping the Federal Reserve Board of all its present regulatory powers.

But in a financial emergency — a stock market crash or the failure of a big bank — the Federal Reserve is the government's primary crisis manager, intervening to preserve the stability of the banking system. To do that effectively, it says, it needs the intimate knowledge of the banking industry that it can acquire only by regulating at least a part of it.

True, the present array of multiple regulators — overlapping jurisdictions is messy and unnecessary. A large and complex banking company can find itself being simultaneously examined by all four agencies. The Federal Reserve handles the bank holding company, while a branch of the Treasury Department is responsible for the national banks that the company may own. The same company might also have other subsidiaries that come under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Simplification begins by getting the last two

out of the picture. The FDIC would best be returned to its basic job of insurance. Since savings and loan institutions are now for all practical purposes indistinguishable from banks, the OTS can be folded into the Treasury office that does banking regulation. But the Treasury has not made a persuasive case for eliminating the Federal Reserve.

It would not be hard to eliminate the overlap between two regulators. One suggestion is simply to give all of each banking company to whichever agency oversees its lead bank. But, with an eye to its special responsibilities in a crisis, the Federal Reserve also wants to continue to have jurisdiction over the biggest holding companies, those with special importance to the whole financial structure, regardless of which agency oversees its subsidiary banks.

During the past 15 turbulent years the Federal Reserve has compiled an excellent record of rapid and effective action to protect banks' customers and the national economy. That record has earned it the right to a very careful hearing by Congress when work begins on regulatory reorganization. It is a turf fight, but the outcome can affect the American government's ability to respond to the next upheaval in the financial world.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Aristide Has the Mandate

It is not the business of the United States to forcibly reimpose democracy on Haiti. But neither is it the business of the United States to twist the arms of Haiti's democratically elected president. If he refuses to endorse proposals for political compromise or cabinet appointments urged on him by U.S. and international mediators, it is wrong to ignore him.

In its double frustration with murderous and unyielding generals and a messianic and unbending president, that is just what the Clinton administration has begun to do. It would do better to stick to democratic principles and learn to live with some of the resulting frustrations. It is for Haitians, and their elected leader, to decide if and when to yield.

Granted, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide can be a difficult man to deal with. Over the years, the strength of his political convictions has led Duvalierist gunmen to try to kill him and to burn his church to the ground, the Vatican to dismiss him from his religious order, and Haitian voters to make him the overwhelming winner of the freest election in Haiti's long history.

Less than a year after that election, those same unshakable convictions provoked soldiers, police and a tiny economic elite to depose him and drive him into exile. And almost ever since, those convictions have complicated the plans of two American ad-

ministrations to resolve Haiti's crisis with split-the-difference compromises between amoral usurpers with guns and a righteous exile who holds the country's only legitimate democratic mandate.

The unpleasant truth is that unless the United States is prepared to invade Haiti, which it rightly is not, no significant political changes are likely to take place without the ruling generals' consent. And if Father Aristide has been a stubborn bargainer, the generals have been even more stubborn.

They have made it clear that they are dead set on staying put in Haiti and reaping the substantial profits of institutionalized corruption. And they remain utterly unmoved by the international sanctions that grind the faces of all those too poor and poorly connected to avail themselves of any of the numerous available loopholes.

So it is only honest for the United States to tell Father Aristide that he has little hope of returning to power without making large political compromises. But when the deposed president refuses to make the deals that Washington urges upon him, honoring democracy requires taking him at his word. Simply put, there can be no democracy in Haiti, at least during the current presidential term, without Father Aristide.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Refugees Shouldn't Pay

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service wants potential refugees from political persecution to pay a \$130 fee and wait five months before receiving work permits. That would make the United States the only country to charge a filing fee for political asylum. It is a poor, hasty response to what is, essentially, a management problem at a chronically understaffed agency.

Last year more than 150,000 people from 154 countries sought sanctuary in America because of a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their homelands. Applicants came from countries such as Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, the former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union. Their claims are heard by 150 specially trained asylum officers at the INS. But there are not enough asylum officers to handle the flow; the current backlog of cases is 360,000.

Under present rules, any applicant can receive a work permit within 60 days unless it can be determined that the claim is frivolous. Officials fear that many claimants use the asylum

process simply to gain permission to work. At present, the cost of financing the asylum procedure, which averages \$616 per applicant, is subsidized by a variety of application fees paid by the large pool of immigrants who are not refugees. The INS now proposes to charge each asylum applicant a \$130 filing fee that could be waived for inability to pay. But deciding eligibility for a waiver adds another level of review for an agency that is already overburdened — and has a reputation for not treating all claims fairly.

The best way to deter false asylum claims is to guarantee a fair and speedy process. That means more hearing officers. The administration wants to double the current total in this fiscal year, although it is not clear where the funding, up to \$40 million, will come from. Officials estimate that the proposed new fees would bring in \$11 million.

America traditionally welcomes genuine refugees for humanitarian reasons. It should not demean them by charging an entry fee.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Small Peace, Large Failure

The showdown over Sarajevo set off by NATO's ultimatum finally gave the West something to offer the Bosnians and the Serbs, who now have more to gain by stopping than by continuing — and tough luck for the Bosnians, who have lost the war. The Serbs will see this as a reward for taking Sarajevo hostage. The Serbian republic of Bosnia will probably be recognized, and the prosecution of war criminals and the embargo of Serbia and Montenegro will be dropped.

After so much equivocation, discord and impotence, after so many errors and missed opportunities, after so many empty condemnations, after the tens of thousands of deaths in Bosnia alone, the group of large and medium powers has finally reached agreement in order to end this painfully telegraphic nightmare.

Peace, most likely, is at the end of the tunnel — yes, peace in Bosnia and ex-Yugoslavia! But it will be a small peace, an almost shameful peace, a very costly peace of count-

less wounds, surely not a peace that will see justice prevail. For the sake of this small peace, everyone is now prepared to turn a blind eye to large matters of principle.

But please may they spare us the cries of diplomatic and military victory. That would quite simply be unbearable.

— Serge July in Liberation (Paris)

Greece Is Playing With Fire

With the world's attention on Sarajevo, Greece has chosen an ideal time to impose a trade embargo on Macedonia in an attempt to force that state to change its name. But the Greeks are playing with fire. For breaking ranks today with the European Union and NATO, the allies may one day return the favor when Greece needs their support; and by weakening Macedonia, it can only strengthen the expansionist appetites of Macedonia's other neighbors, risking another Balkan war, which Greece will avoid being drawn into only with difficulty.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

A Simple Principle: No Seizure of Territory by Force

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Listening to Bill Clinton's talk on Bosnia, one had the eerie feeling that truths long known to anyone interested — screaming truths — had somehow just penetrated the walls of the White House.

"Now a prolonged siege of the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo has brought us to an important moment," the president said on Saturday, explaining the ultimatum to the

George Bush ignored the lesson. And Mr. Clinton, having criticized his lack of firmness, did nothing serious about the aggression for a year as president.

"In this case our nation has distinct interests," Mr. Clinton said, mentioning the threat to European security and NATO credibility, and the humanitarian interest in stopping "the slaughter of innocents." But these American interests have been clear since the Serbs began their aggression against Croatia in 1991 and their genocidal attacks in Bosnia in 1992. The war has killed 200,000 people and made 2 million refugees.

The point is not to note how unconvincing Mr. Clinton was in explaining why he has acted now. It is to understand the price of past weakness — the horror that would have been avoided if Mr. Bush or Mr. Clinton had been firm — and to plan future policy accordingly. (Mr. Bush set some kind of record on Feb. 8 by criticizing the Clinton policy as weak.)

Now that Mr. Clinton has at last engaged the United States in the Bosnian conflict, the crucial question is how he defines the object of

his policy. Will he anchor it in the principles that have long guided America? Or will the resolve now pose be no more than that?

Since World War II, America's basic principle has been to prevent the seizure of territory by force. That was the purpose, achieved with remarkable success, of the collective security provided in Europe by NATO.

Mr. Clinton's aim in Bosnia may merely be to end the fighting and have a "peace settlement" by dividing the country along the present front lines. That would be a sellout of principle, for it would legitimize the forcible acquisition of territory by the Serbs and, to a lesser extent, the Croats. The lesson for others would be that "ethnic cleansing" — that is, the murder and expulsion of people with a different religious or ethnic background — pays.

Moreover, a "settlement" of that character would be extremely difficult for outside troops to enforce, as it is envisaged they would. Mr. Clinton has promised to provide American troops for a peacekeeping force if the parties agree on peace terms.

The reason it would be difficult is that the Bosnian government now controls only islands of territory surrounded, and under siege, by its enemies. A peace along those

lines would inevitably be subject to conflict should access — and would almost certainly break down into guerrilla war.

The way to avoid that difficulty is to rely on the Bosnian army. It is now a strong, professional force, lacking only heavy weapons because of the one-sided arms embargo. Despite all the suffering, there is no defeatism in Bosnia. The urge to cave in to aggression is found in Western capitals.

It is not only the NATO ultimatum that has moved the Serbs to pull back from Sarajevo, or the face-saving Russian intervention. It is the growing strength and determination of the Bosnian army.

Serbian leaders no doubt reckon that this is the best moment for them to look peaceful. Doing so, they hope, will entice the United States to push for a peace along present lines.

In other words, stop the war when the victims begin to have a chance. That is the sellout of principle that Mr. Clinton and his diplomats must take care to avoid. The right course remains to oppose aggression and genocide. That means lifting the arms embargo and using the threat of force to stop Serbia's resupply of its puppets in Bosnia.

The New York Times

This century teaches us that America cannot afford to ignore conflicts in Europe, the president said.

Serbs to withdraw their heavy weapons or have them targeted in NATO air strikes. But the siege has been on for more than 18 months. Nothing is different now except that television pictures of a single devastating shell aroused American public opinion.

"This century teaches us that America cannot afford to ignore conflicts in Europe," the president said. Indeed, but President

Proof That Strength Can Save Lives and Shift Diplomatic Focus

By William Safire

MIAMI — The siege of Sarajevo is being lifted by one new fact on the ground: the fear in the hearts of Serbian generals that they will be killed by NATO bombs.

As this is written, the anti-war alliance has not had to carry out its threat: Serbian guns are being moved elsewhere. But as the same coercion is applied to attackers surrounding other Muslim enclaves, the too, will be affected by the new balance of firepower. Thanks to the West's belated determination to intervene, we have come to the beginning of the end of the unimpeachable Balkan war.

Delays and double crosses lie ahead; the killing goes on. But if this application of collective power in the pursuit of peace succeeds, what lessons should we draw from it?

1. Strength saves lives. The "two tough boys" — Lake in the White House and Lewis in the New York Times — were right all along. The only force able to stop an aggressor's domination is a believable

threat of serious punishment. (A. M. Rosenthal's derogation of "laptop bombardiers" — a nice coinage, on the analogy of "armchair general" — was way off target.)

2. Weakness costs lives. The quagmire — Larry Eagleburger, Dick Cheney, Pat Buchanan and their army counterparts — appear now to be wrong in their fears of interminable involvement of U.S. ground troops. And all the military experts — the same subnotebook soldiers who predicted in graphic detail a lengthy Saddam Hussein's fortified Iraq — were mistaken about the efficacy of the real threat of air power. If "laptop" (the embargo) and strike (the besiegers) had been carried out at the start, tens of thousands of Bosnians might now be alive.

3. A military ultimatum can create new diplomatic facts. Were it not for the certainty of NATO military action, the Russians would never have had the incentive to come up with their last-minute surprise to save the face of withdrawing Serbians. Now Boris Yeltsin gains the protection of his nationalists by putting in a few companies of Russian soldiers, while Russian Serbs in Sarajevo will have the company of friendly Slavics faces as Serbian guns pull back. Somehow the idea never surfaced until Serbian artillerymen were within hours of being obliterated.

Beyond Bosnia, a few unmarked lessons about communication at the highest levels:

1. Secretary of State Warren Christopher can no longer fully trust Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. The two diplomats talked at length only hours before the Russians and Serbs announced their company-keeping deal: no specific heads-up — nothing beyond the vaguest of hints — was provided.

to Mr. Christopher. Statesmen share a certain caution to avoid appearing foolish; but in this instance, Andrei delightedly stuck it to Chris, who then had to gurggle how helpful the Russians were being. Coyness is now gone, and if the U.S. secretary of state is not a total wimp, he will no longer feel the need to notify his counterpart of every American démarche in Ukraine and the Baltics.

2. Second, call home. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev did not try to pull a similar fast one on Defense Secretary William Perry. Unlike Mr. Kozyrev, General Grachev reportedly passed the word on the telephone to his American counterpart that Russia's top special envoy was in Sarajevo, discussing the dispatch there of Russian peacekeeping troops. Mr. Perry's good on the minimum of stealth technology, did not recognize the best piece of intelligence in the world: Incredibly, the new S&P kept the vital information to himself.

Can you imagine the politically sensitive Les Aspin — or Bobby Luman, for that matter — failing to get on the hook to the president right away to say "I have it from Grachev himself that the Russians may be sending troops to Sarajevo just before our bombing starts"? This was apparently not on Mr. Perry's computerized checklist of things to warn Mr. Clinton about.

3. The presidential hot line doesn't answer. Too many of us make light of the inability of the U.S. president to reach the Russian president for two days. Was Boris Yeltsin in a diplomatic snit, a drunken stupor, a medical treatment, or just out to be insulting? Who returns the call if somebody's missile goes astray? Lesson: stay in close touch with General Grachev.

The biggest lesson of all: Thanks to American readiness to use force, bombing no longer must choose between death and surrender.

The New York Times

When the Chief Salesman Leads the March to Industrial Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Winning a \$6 billion contract from the Saudi Arabian airline for the U.S. aircraft industry is a stunning achievement for President Bill Clinton. In one stroke, he has probably prevented the bankruptcy of McDonnell Douglas, headquartered in St. Louis, and further layoffs at Boeing Aircraft in Seattle.

This strengthens his political base on the West Coast. Even as Mr. Clinton gloated from the White House over a coup that snatches the business from Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, Vice President Al Gore was meeting with Boeing officials to make sure that they understood where the credit should go.

But the extent of the government's involvement with industry to win the contract from state-owned Saudia Airlines — especially the president's direct involvement with King Fahd — is disquieting. It is further evidence of how deeply Mr. Clinton is wedded to an "industrial policy" that puts taxpayers in partnership with

large corporations. Socialism on behalf of business seems to be acceptable. The justification is that this is how the game is played around the world, and if we Americans don't go along, we will get clobbered.

At the White House ceremony celebrating the Saudi deal, Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown said, "We have finally broken out of the shackles that have caused a several-decade debate about the role of government. Our international competitors figured out that role a long time ago, and that's why they are doing much better than they should be doing in international competition... It's important for us to demonstrate every day we are a pro-business, pro-growth, pro-jobs administration."

The short-run gain for the American economy cannot be denied. It is probably worth 100,000 jobs over the next few years.

But there is a longer-term question: Will this deal contribute to a

further weakening of the Saudi economy? In the 1980s, the Saudis could rely on oil revenues to subsidize their civil and military activities. But oil revenues are declining along with the price of oil. To pay for these 60 to 66 aircraft, the Saudis will have to borrow the money.

King Fahd did not yield to pressure from Mr. Clinton, supported by Riyadh by Mr. Brown, Transportation Secretary Federico Peña and Secretary of State Warren Christopher, but he did agree to guarantee the Saudi loan. That guarantee will enable King Fahd to borrow at a low rate of interest.

The administration's justification for pressuring the Saudis to give the \$6 billion order to the U.S. companies is that Airbus has been shamelessly lobbying the Saudis for the business and offering loan assistance. Thus, even though Mr. Clinton and most other Democrats had sharply —

and, I think, correctly — criticized President George Bush for taking American auto chiefs to Tokyo in 1992 to try to sell cars and carpets, he launched an all-out effort last August to sell planes to King Fahd.

The only difference between the salesman Bush and airplane salesman Clinton is that Mr. Clinton closed a deal and Mr. Bush did not. But the Saudis, in much the same way, are now in an extraordinary commercial deal that guarantees Airbus and its backers. It firms and strengthens U.S. Saudi political and security links. More than ever, America stands as the Saudis' great shield against attack.

The United States saved the Saudi monarchy during the Gulf War, and Mr. Clinton did not let King Fahd forget it. It did not let President François Mitterrand's lobbying on behalf of Airbus when the Saudis learned that Paris was also trying to maintain its business as king.

The question for America, as I see it, comes down to this: How far should Mr. Clinton go in fulfilling his politi-

cal commitment to be a "partner" of business? Should he pursue fixed quotas of imports as a way of getting U.S. companies into Japan? Should his officials become such dedicated champions of business that they risk being considered spokesmen for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce?

Where does benign governmental support turn into cronyism? Who returns the call if somebody's missile goes astray? Lesson: stay in close touch with General Grachev.

The biggest lesson of all: Thanks to American readiness to use force, bombing no longer must choose between death and surrender.

The Washington Post

A British National Humiliation, Quick Cash, Scarcely a Murmur

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — It is scarcely a surprise that Honda is pulling out of its cooperative relationship with Britain's Rover car company, following British Aerospace's decision to sell Rover to BMW. What has been surprising is the matter-of-fact reaction in Britain to the news that the nation would no longer have a car company to call its own.

While the British have muttered into their tea cups, to the effect that it was all a pity but, like a rainy day, inevitable, the most poignant comment on Rover's fate has come from its erstwhile collaborator, Honda.

"The British view," Honda's president, Nobuhiko Kawamoto, was quoted as saying, "is that it is not necessary to be concerned about the nationality of the capital of industrial groups. If you take the case of Japan, industry is the only way to survive... I wonder how the British people

expect to make a living in the future." It is a good point.

Even if nothing much was said in Britain when the sale was announced on Jan. 31, would there not be a delayed reaction to this stark evidence of British loss of will? Would not a sense of national outrage join left and right in demanding that the government treat the issue as something more serious than the sale of a brewery or a hotel chain?

Evidently not. There were a few minor in-surrender-than-in-ganger editorials, the standard union expressions of concern for jobs taken over by foreigners from the Labor Party. There was nothing to suggest that this was a milestone in British industrial history.

Having lost the will to resist, the British seem to have convinced themselves that selling key industries to the highest bidder shows that the nation is in tune with the modern world of international capital and with British membership in the European Union. They seem out of touch with the real world of industry and commerce — a world beyond the financial engineering and corporate trading that dominate British business, with its City of London orientation.

Honda, of course, had its reasons for being unhappy with the BMW deal. But Mr. Kawamoto's question has gone unanswered. In an ideal world, the nationality of capital might be irrelevant, but we are in no such world.

Would France or Germany, even with their greater commitment to European union, ever allow their last automaker to become foreign-controlled? Is it conceivable that the most open of economies, the United States, would allow General Motors, Ford and Chrysler to fall to foreign ownership? For the Japanese, the question is unthinkable. Ditto for the South Koreans, who have struggled to build a car industry that is not only locally owned but is less and less dependent on foreign technology.

Even countries like Malaysia are acquiring locally owned car industries. They may depend on Japanese or Korean expertise, and may never develop their own design or engineering capability. But, being locally owned, they retain the possibility of doing so.

Some of these investments may be wasteful; countries might be better

off with 100 percent foreign-owned plants. But national identity in a few key industries is almost everywhere the norm, for the perfectly sound reason that the political world is based on nation-states.

If Rover had been totally unviable, as it was for a time in the '80s, there might have been a national case for selling or closing it. But it is again viable — partly because of an injection of Honda technology.

The problem is that its owner, British Aerospace, lacks the necessary commitment to manufacturing motor vehicles, indeed lacks a commitment to any kind of long-term investment. Cash from the Rover sale will be partly absorbed by losses on overly clever financial engineering that went wrong.

The City and most of the British heavyweight press have treated BAe's surrender of Rover as some kind of triumph, which will bring short-term benefits to shareholders. But then the City and the press said almost the same things about the mergers and de-mergers and outright sales that, along with union stupidity, have laid waste to vast tracts of British industry in the past quarter century.

In the short run, Rover might — although this is questionable — benefit from BMW ownership. Perhaps some manufacturing will be transferred from high-cost Germany to relatively low-wage Britain. But cars today are manufactured in many countries, including some with wages far lower than in Britain. In the future, high wages will be justified only in the design, development and high technology aspects of cars. And those phases of the business will remain largely in the countries where the owners of capital reside.

The Rover episode is a telling comment on Britain's disinterest in manufacturing, its complacent belief that it can make a living from services and low-wage industries owned by others. Meanwhile, London makes much of the importance of keeping an independent nuclear deterrent and a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.

These priorities may suit the City, the civil service and some politicians. But if ever there was a case for putting the symbols of national prestige before the substance, this is it.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: The Italian Deficit

ROME — Early this afternoon [Feb. 21], Signor Sonnino, Minister of Finance, rose on the right hand of Premier Crispien, in the presence of an interested and crowded House, to make a statement as to the financial condition of Italy. Two hours and a half later he had put the whole situation before the House. He said, in effect, that the deficit was one hundred and fifty-five millions, and that among the new taxes proposed was one of 2 lire per quintal on imported wheat, this affecting America and Russia. The House was taken aback when Signor Sonnino, who spoke in an earnest, quiet manner, ended with the words: "God save our dear country!"

1919: Shock in Bavaria

BAYREUTH — Herr Kurt Eisner, the German Socialist leader, who was recently elected President of the Republic of Bavaria, who assassinated early this morning [Feb. 21] in a Munich

street while on his way from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Landtag. The crime was committed by Lieutenant Count von Arco-Valley, who approached him from behind in the Promenade and fired two revolver shots with fatal effect. According to a semi-official telegram from Munich, the murderer was himself wounded by a passing soldier and is in a dying condition.

1944: Spain Denounced

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition] The United States today [Feb. 21] officially identified the Falangist movement of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as the Spanish counterpart of Nazism and Fascism and charged it with seeking restoration of the old Spanish Empire, which once included most of Latin America. It thus threw down the gauntlet to the Madrid government headed by Franco and brought deteriorating diplomatic relations between the two countries to a strained state.

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Counterfeit Designer Labels: Here's the Computer Age

By Clifford J. Levy
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When detectives from the district attorney's office burst through the doors of Korman Sportswear in late December, they expected to arrest a handful of illegal immigrants for gluing fake designer labels onto a few bins of designer clothing a day.

Instead, they found what they called an increasingly potent threat to the fashion industry: a counterfeiter's factory with an elaborate network of computerized machinery that turned run-of-the-mill shirts, jeans and sweatshirts into tens of thousands of brand-name fakes.

Huge embroidery and silk-screening machines spat out dozens of designs a minute. The counterfeiters controlled production from a central computer that could instantly switch among hundreds of patterns: Polo, Guess, Timberland, Champion, Fila, Calvin Klein, Nautica, Tommy Hilfiger, Hugo Boss, Gap, Gucci, Hard Rock Café, Banana Republic, DKNY, Versace, Harley-Davidson, Disney and Warner Brothers characters, professional and college sports teams and a mall's array of others.

"If I had seen this stuff before I had been trained, it never would have occurred to me that it was counterfeit," said Barry S. Weinreb, an assistant Queens district attorney, who examined the five truckloads of goods confiscated at Korman's cinder-block warehouse. "I would have thought it was the same type of stuff sold at Bloomingdale's."

Once confined to the cut-and-paste labor of back-room shops, fashion counterfeiting is being transformed by computers that copy designer goods far more quickly and accurately than ever before. Some of the illegal wares are so well made that the police have to ask fashion companies to confirm that they are fake.

The technology is expensive but readily available. With computerized mass production, counterfeiters feeding off the obsession

with status symbols can turn a profit almost as quickly as a drug lord selling cocaine; buy 1,000 sweatshirts at \$4 each, embroider a Guess emblem on them and people will pay \$20 each for them. Richard A. Brown, the Queens district attorney, said Korman Sportswear was selling more than \$3 million in fake clothing a year.

The International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, a trade group, estimates that fashion companies lose billions of dollars a year worldwide from counterfeiting, though Lee S. Sporn, the chairman, could not estimate how many of the fakes are computer-generated.

But Sporn, who is also associate general counsel at Polo/Ralph Lauren, added: "It's clear the technology makes it possible to produce better-quality merchandise in greater volume at less cost than five years ago. That's got to be a cause of concern."

The counterfeiters are increasingly trying to pass off their work as the real thing, rather than an obvious knockoff, by using computers to

copy not only the clothing but also the labels, tags, buttons, buckles, rivets, packaging and other accoutrements — even the cardboard tag that says, "This Polo by Ralph Lauren shirt has been crafted for quality, comfort and easy styling."

A lot of this merchandise used to be sold in flea markets, and it was obviously counterfeit, but what is happening now is that the merchandise is showing up much more in established stores, many times unbeknownst to the retailers," said Stuart Drobny, president of Stanner Investigations, which works for Polo/Ralph Lauren, Champion, Dooney & Bourke and many other fashion companies. "We started noticing this in the last two years," he said, "and it has become much more prevalent in the last six months, to a big degree. It makes our fieldwork more difficult. Some of this stuff has become so good that I am not able to tell the difference."

As good as the fakes may be, executives at big retailers like Macy's and Saks Fifth Avenue

said there was no chance of finding such counterfeiters at their stores. They said they bought merchandise only from fashion companies, adding that they would be foolish to jeopardize relationships with those companies by carrying counterfeiters.

And they suggested that the problem of fake designer clothing was limited to flea markets and small and medium-size retailers who might be dealing with unscrupulous wholesalers or want to increase profits by selling counterfeit goods. "We do not purchase imitations," said Gloria Kriesman, a spokeswoman for Macy's. "We deal exclusively with reliable merchants and vendors."

To be sure, there is no shortage of flimsy counterfeit Chanel bags that have as much in common with Paris couture as a Beavis and Butt-head chit T-shirt. Many fakes are as blatant as ever, stitched together so poorly and priced so cheaply that there is little doubt about their origin. But the new breed of counterfeit

is becoming more of a drain on big fashion companies.

At Korman, the counterfeiters used an electronic scanner to read the design of an emblem, label or tag on an authentic piece of clothing and to turn it into a digital image transmitted to a computer, said Brown. A worker could then use the computer to change the color or size of the image, or to make other alterations.

The images were added to a computer program that ran two 18-foot-long embroidery machines, valued at \$100,000 each, that stitched intricate emblems on 24 shirts every three minutes, Brown said. Or they were sent to three silk-screening machines, gangly monsters that can cost \$25,000 apiece, that imprinted designs in 10 colors. Color photocopies duplicated tags and labels.

Three people, including Korman's owner, Tok H. Kang, 53, were arrested and charged with first- and second-degree trademark counterfeiting, both felonies, and could go to prison for 15 years if convicted.

in "Funny Girl" and "Hello, Dolly!"

A collector of vintage fashions and jewelry since her teens, Streisand was a pioneer enthusiast of both decorative-arts styles, beginning in 1964. The Brooklyn-born performer honed her eye by frequenting the shops of the best dealers and was known as a collector who bargained hard but paid high prices when she had to.

Streisand's jazz-age and turn-of-the-century holdings multiplied as she added scores of floral lamp fantasies by Louis Comfort Tiffany, frosted glass vases by René Lalique, chromed figures by Carl Hagenauer and curvy inlaid cabinets by Louis Majorelle.

Now, Streisand has switched her focus to Americans and has sent most of her other objects to Christie's in New York; the 500 or so items — furniture, lamps, paintings, posters, china, glass and collectibles — will be auctioned on March 3 and 4 in a sale estimated to fetch as much as \$4.5 million.

The Art Deco items shipped to her California house in 1972 filled 11 large boxes, but that was only the first wave. Her pursuit of 20th-century French decorations and Tiffany glass continued into the late 1980s.

Among the treasures she acquired were a leggy desk with inlay by Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann, a pair of scrolled iron gates by Edgar Brandt, a gilded bronze of the turn-of-the-century dancer Lolo Fuller by Raoul Dufay, a glass vase by Lucie Rie and a table clock in the style of Clodion by Albert Cheuret.

As much as Streisand usually enjoys decorating her houses, including four of the five on her 24-acre ranch in Malibu, the remake of the fifth, a 1950s tract dwelling, into an Art Deco residence for guests was the exception: "It took too long — five years — and represented," she said, "enormous aggravation."

Even the garage had to be reconstructed to accommodate her Art Deco automobiles: a silver Ghost Rolls-Royce from 1926 and a 1933 burgundy Dodge convertible, a roadster worthy of Nancy Drew.

"By the time I finished," she said, "I was sick of Art Deco."

Barbra Streisand, the Collector

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Barbra Streisand's collection of Art Nouveau and Art Deco may topple records when it is auctioned next month. But investment was far from the superstar's mind when she was acquiring these objects over three decades.

Speaking recently by telephone from her earthquake-damaged home in Beverly Hills, California, Streisand recalled how her obsessive pursuit of campy Nouveau lamps and Deco vases moved into high gear in the late 1960s, just after her dazzling screen successes

also miss the sale's priciest object, one of the 22 Tiffany items up for bidding: a cobweb lamp, its leaded-glass shade patterned with spidery medallions, its mosaic base awash with white narcissuses.

The performer found the piece in 1979 — the year she was preparing to direct and star in the film adaptation of Isaac Bashevis Singer's "Yentl" — in the basement of a favorite Manhattan shop.

"I thought it was kind of ugly," Streisand said, adding that the price — \$70,000 — "seemed huge" at the time but proved a bargain two weeks later when another lamp of this design brought double the price at auction.

Nancy McClelland, Christie's top specialist in 20th-century decorative arts, said "cobweb lamps have soared in value ever since." McClelland estimates that Streisand's lamp may bring \$1 million.

Tiffany's cobweb is gone, but the simon's turn-of-the-century style lingers on — in a sort of — in Streisand's main house in Beverly Hills. "My whole Art Nouveau collection is now down to one bathroom," she said. "I have the most gorgeous Art Nouveau dressing table, chair, mirror and lamp — all by Hector Guimard. These days, there are fewer things I want to own."

Even so, the rooms are far from bare. When Majorelle's corner cabinets, inlaid with waterlilies and medallions, were removed from the

dining room, they were replaced by plain oak items in the Arts and Crafts style.

The most important piece now is an angular Gustav Stickley sideboard, for which Streisand paid \$363,000 in 1988 at Christie's, the record for Arts and Crafts. "It was Stickley's sideboard," she said. "It came out of his house in Syracuse."

The Americana takes different forms elsewhere in Streisand's residences. These days she collects the formal 18th-century Queen Anne and Chippendale of the Founding Fathers for her Manhattan apartment and early 20th-century modern by Frank Lloyd Wright in Los Angeles.

Most of Streisand's American folk art — painted furniture, decoys, toys and dolls — along with an Ammi Phillips portrait filled her favorite house on the Malibu property, the one with exposed wood walls that she called the barn. And she longs to replace it with something as homey.

"I really want to be on one or two acres and not so out of it as I was at the end of the canyon in Malibu," she said. "Now I have a piece of land overlooking the city where I would like to build someday. My ideal would be an East Coast porch house, with shutters and trellises and swings. I'm a freak in terms of detail. I'll fly to Salem just to check out the moldings on the ceilings."

Streisand considers her bedroom in Beverly Hills the most casual of all her interiors. "I've got lots of quilts, folk art and rocking chairs," she said. "The color scheme — basically white with blues and greens — is built around an Edward Hopper painting of two houses in a New England landscape."

The singer was a pioneer enthusiast of Art Nouveau and Art Deco objects.

Further expansion of her Americana will have to await the end of her next project: directing a film version of Larry Kramer's play "The Normal Heart." "It's a love story between two men set against the beginning of the AIDS epidemic," Streisand said. "It's about everybody's right to love."

By then, too, the mudslides and aftershocks from the recent earthquake will be a distant memory.

"My house here looked like a war zone from the earthquake," she said. "I lost three chimneys, a jack-in-the-pulpit Tiffany vase and a beautiful Stickley clock. But all I could think of that morning when it happened was, 'Where's the puppy?'"

The "bitch" first I had bought the day before at the Northridge Mall. I went downstairs with my flashlight searching and found him in a corner behind a mess of objects in the kitchen. He was quite calm and colored red. The fact that he was alive mattered — not the objects.

BUT back in 1970, as her buying escalated, the 1920s and '30s style was very much on Streisand's mind, and she purchased her largest Art Deco prize: a five-story townhouse in Manhattan.

She needed more space than she had in her West Side apartment and admired the Léger-like front door of the townhouse. But, she said, she also hated the idea of living in a house in New York. So, she never took occupancy and sold the property within the year — at a loss.

"That's when I moved here to California," Streisand said, "but kept the small apartment in New York. Eventually, I also expanded that apartment when I bought the one next door."

Collectors never really stop collecting, Streisand said. But they often switch gears, simplify their holdings and start again. And that's one reason she decided last year to empty the houses on her Malibu estate and sent to Christie's the stylish contents — including "Adam and Eve," a painting by Tamara de Lempicka.

Then she donated the land and buildings, valued at \$15 million, to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. The state agency will use the place for research in ecosystems as the Streisand Center for Conservancy Studies.

"I'll miss my gardens," she said, "and all those organic vegetables and scented cabbage roses."

Streisand added that she will

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Art Deco clock by Albert Cheuret is among about 500 objects from the performer's collection that will be auctioned in New York next month.

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Two Fiat Unions Agree to Job Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Two of the three major unions at Fiat SpA agreed Monday to a government plan calling for the cutting of 15,000 jobs to control costs in the face of dismal car sales in Europe.

The plan for the Italian automaker, proposed Sunday by Labor Minister Gino Giugni, was rejected by Fiom, the metal workers' union that is part of the Communist-dominated CGIL labor federation. Mr. Giugni said a separate accord may be reached if the metalworkers did not accept the plan, but he said state social support would not be available unless the pact gained unanimous union approval.

Talks with the metalworkers' union were to resume late Monday. The plan calls for 6,000 workers to take early retirement, 4,100 to be laid off while they are retrained, 8,600 to receive "solidarity contracts" involving less pay and fewer hours as part of a job-sharing program, 2,200 to go on long-term but temporary layoffs and 100 to have their jobs eliminated. The plan involves 21,600 workers, 9,500 permanent job cuts and 9,500 temporary job cuts.

Fiat has about 285,000 employees, about 125,000 of them in its core car operations. The company produced about 1.4 million cars in Italy last year but was making more than 2 million cars a year in Italy two years ago. The company also made roughly half a million cars in other countries, but those operations are not affected by the plan to scale back in Italy.

Car sales last year fell about 20 percent in Italy and about 15 percent throughout Europe, while Fiat's share of both markets held roughly steady.

Fiat and its unions have been

battling since November over the company's plan to cut employment at its core car operations. Mr. Giugni's plan marked the first time the two sides had sat at the same table since talks broke down Jan. 14.

Industry analysts say a job-cutting deal is essential if Fiat, Italy's largest private company and its biggest nongovernment employer, is to recover.

Under the proposed deal, the government would help pay for the permanent job cuts, Fiat officials said.

Exact figures for the government's financial commitment were not available. Rome also plans to step in with about 455 billion lire (\$272 million) to finance research in cars powered by alternative energies.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Rhône-Poulenc Makes Bid for Cooper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Rhône-Poulenc SA made a public offer to buy all the shares outstanding of Cooper Pharmaceutique Française, known as Cooper, a Rhône-Poulenc spokesman said Monday.

Rhône-Poulenc offered 18 of its shares for one Cooper share, at a cash price of 2,400 francs (\$410) a share, Rhône said.

A successful bid should cost Rhône between 2.8 billion and 3.0 billion francs, based on 1,440,000 Cooper shares outstanding, the spokesman said. That also includes accounting for about 630 million francs of Cooper capital held by the company as treasury stock.

The buyout would allow Rhône-

Russia Halts Aluminum Cuts West Not Cooperating, Official Says

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia is suspending further cuts in aluminum output because it is not satisfied that Western producers are honoring their side of an agreement to scale back production, a top industry official said Monday.

Russia already has cut its aluminum output by more than 100,000 metric tons as part of the global deal to ease the pressure of huge stocks that were depressing prices.

"We have already cut output by more than one-third of what we promised," said Vladimir Kalchenko, first deputy general director of Aluminum, a producers' group. "We will continue only after we see other world producers doing the same."

The agreement to cut production sent the industrial metal to an 18-month high on the London Metal Exchange last week. Mr. Kalchenko's comments came after the price of the metal fell to \$1,309 a metric ton Monday, \$10 lower than the 18-month high set Friday.

"It's a forced pause we are taking now," Mr. Kalchenko said.

He said the fact that the French aluminum producer Pechiney SA had not given details on size and timing of its output cuts was "an exact example of what we are displeased with."

Pechiney said on Feb. 10 it would lower production temporarily but had not decided where the cuts would be made or how big they would be.

Russia's cutbacks are considered essential to reduce the flood of metal coming onto a world market still suffering from the effects of recession.

Russia has been a major contributor to the oversupply. It sharply boosted exports when its domestic market collapsed along with the Soviet Union.

Russia agreed last month to cut output by 500,000 metric tons in two stages this year — 300,000 tons in February-April and the rest in May-July — as part of an international deal to curb oversupply.

Rudloff Quits Board Of Swiss Bank Group

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — CS Holding, the Swiss banking group, said Hans-Jörg Rudloff had stepped down from its board for personal reasons.

Until the end of last year, Mr. Rudloff was chairman and chief executive of Credit Suisse First Bank, a CS unit.

Separately, Electrowatt AG, a CS unit, said it would raise its dividend to 115 Swiss francs (\$79) a share from 105 francs.

Spain Clears Plan for Banesto

AFP-Euro News

MADRID — The Bank of Spain said it approved Banco Español de Crédito SA's restructuring plan.

In a statement, the central bank said that under the restructuring plan, the Deposit Guarantee Fund would inject 285 billion pesetas (\$2.04 billion), of which 50 percent will be provided by the Bank of Spain and the rest by the banking system, to shore up Banesto's non-performing loans and recapitalize the bank.

The Bank of Spain said it would provide an additional 30 billion pesetas for "other financial help."

Under the plan, Banesto will be charged with 320 billion pesetas of the 605 billion pesetas restructuring costs, of which 244 billion pesetas will come from its reserves and 48.8 billion from the reduction in the nominal value of its shares to 400 pesetas from 700.

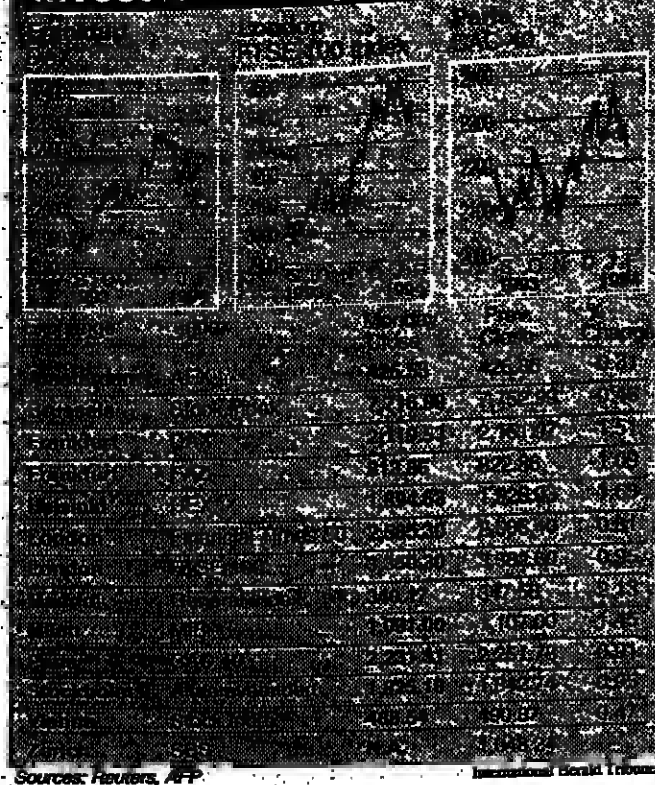
Banesto was taken over in December by the Bank of Spain, the country's central bank, which cited a financial crisis at the bank and removed the bank's board.

Spain to Sell Endesa Stake

Tenosa SA, the state holding company, said Monday that it would sell about 10 percent of Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA through an initial public offering in the first half of this year, AFP-Euro News reported.

Tenosa said the price of the offering would be fixed according to the market value of its shares at the time of the sale.

Investor's Europe



Very briefly:

- Norsk Hydro AS, Norway's largest industrial company, said its operating income had risen 37 percent, to 4.04 million kroner (\$543 million) in 1993, boosted by the sale of a stake in a chocolate maker.
- Praxair & Gaisler Co. said it was "disappointed" by the European Commission's investigation of its acquisition of Versteeg Papierwerke Schiedamschen AG but added that it would "cooperate fully."
- Neolign Group NV said it planned to raise 400 million guilders (\$207 million) in a convertible bond-up from a previously planned 300 million.
- Royal Ahold NV said it planned to buy Red Food Stores Inc., a U.S. supermarket chain, from the French retailer Promodes SA.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

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COCA (LSE)

Mar 977 918 919 905 905

Apr 977 918 919 905 905

May 977 918 919 905 905

Jun 977 918 919 905 905

Jul 977 918 919 905 905

Aug 977 918 919 905 905

Sep 977 918 919 905 905

Oct 977 918 919 905 905

Nov 977 918 919 905 905

Dec 977 918 919 905 905

Est. volume: 5,591

COPIER (LSE)

Mar 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

Apr 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

May 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

Jun 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

Jul 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

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Dec 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

Est. volume: 616

Open Int: 11,826

WHITTE (LSE)

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Apr 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

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Nov 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,232 1,232

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Est. volume: 616

Open Int: 11,826

3-MONTH EUROSTILL (LSE)

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Apr 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

May 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

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Oct 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

Nov 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

Dec 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

Est. volume: 877

Open Int: 1,424

3-MONTH EUROSTILL (LSE)

Mar 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

Apr 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

May 94.85 94.83 94.83 -0.02

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Est. volume: 877

Open Int: 1,424

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 21

Close Prev.

Amsterdam

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Tax Talk Aids India Stocks

BOMBAY—Expectations that India's next budget would include large-scale fiscal concessions to industry sparked a rally in the stock market Monday, with the Bombay Stock Exchange 30-share index jumping 5.9 percent.

The 100-share national index also surged, gaining 4.7 percent in a hectic buying spree before Finance Minister Manmohan Singh unveils the national budget next Monday.

"Expectations for the budget are extremely high," said Anoop Shah, a dealer with the brokerage Nagesh Das Kothari. "Rumors are that corporate taxes will be cut, tax limits on individual incomes will be raised and the rupee will be made fully convertible on current account."

The market has already absorbed news of increases in gasoline and food prices, so many analysts said there was nothing left to deliver but good news in the budget address.

But many economists and analysts have cautioned against expecting major tax cuts because the fiscal deficit in the year to March 31 could rise to 6 percent of the gross domestic product, against a target of 4.7 percent.

The buying on Monday was mainly by Indian mutual funds and financial institutions and local speculators, brokers said. But overseas investors have shown increasing interest in Indian stocks, with port-

folio investments touching \$1.28 billion, according to the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission Board of India.

"Global investors have shown growing confidence in the Indian market," India's president, Shankar Dayal Sharma, told Parliament as it began a three-month session.

Mr. Sharma attributed the foreign interest to the government's 31-month-old economic reform package, which has been denounced by leftists as being dictated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Sharma said direct foreign investment in India between the start of the reforms and the end of 1993 amounted to 130 billion rupees (\$6 billion).

Most was in priority sectors such as power, oil refining, food processing, chemicals and electronics, while only 7 percent was in the consumer goods industry, he said.

The 1994-95 budget that will be unveiled next week is expected to speed the agenda of the reform package.

Overseas interest in Indian markets also is being cultivated by Nasdaq, the world's first electronic market. The OTC Exchange of India will sign a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. over-the-counter market group that will introduce Indian stocks to U.S. investors.

So far, Indian companies' overseas issues mainly have been listed on the Luxembourg exchange.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Bulls Keep Bets on Tokyo

Shares Hold Promise Despite Trade Flap

By James Sterngold

New York Times Staff Writer

TOKYO—If the collision between Japan and the United States over trade wiped out a byproduct last week, it was the Japanese stock market.

The trans-Pacific war of nerves put what had been one of the hottest markets in the world in recent weeks on the skids.

With the yen soaring in value, the outlook for corporate profits looking grimmer and fear of American trade sanctions spreading, the 225-stock Nikkei index lost a little more than 5 percent of its value, closing Friday at 18,959.60.

It rebounded 2.3 percent to 19,393.94.

So, is Tokyo's great bull run of 1994 over already?

The surprising answer from a number of analysts is: Don't bet on it. Some investors have been discouraged, of course, but many people say the news from Japan is likely to get better, not worse.

"I haven't changed my view," Jeff Bahrenburg, senior strategist with Merrill Lynch Japan, said. "We still have a slight overweighing on Japan."

Geoffrey Barker, chief of research at Baring Securities in Tokyo, added: "We haven't broken out of the uptrend in the market that we've seen since December."

We had a correction, that's for sure, but we're still in the range."

The market has dropped 5 percent since hitting its recent peak at the beginning of the month. But it has still gained more than 15 percent in the past two months.

In addition, foreign investors remain strong buyers, analysts said.

Foreigners made net purchases of a little more than 1 trillion yen (\$9.6 billion) of Japanese shares last year, according to the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Then in January, foreigners snapped up an additional \$9 billion, the second highest monthly total on record.

No one denies that there are serious problems in Japan. The economy is in a two-year-old recession, and the government has offered fairly tepid measures to get it out of its rut.

Corporations still have to do some deep cost-cutting to regain profitability.

Now there is the trade mess. The U.S. government has threatened to slap sanctions on Japan because of a dispute over the cellular telephone market. Japan has suggested it might retaliate if Washington acts. And meanwhile the yen has shot up, squeezing exporters and their already strained bottom lines.

The real fear is that a prolonged rise in the yen could counter the \$140 billion government program to breathe new life into the economy.

"If the yen stays where it's at, it wipes out any positive impact of the stimulus package," said Mineko Sasaki-Smith, an economist with Morgan Stanley Japan.

But barring the emergence of even worse problems, many analysts say Japan is near an economic turn and that the stock market is anticipating the improvement.

For instance, Ms. Sasaki-Smith said she was expecting a quick reduction in the Bank of Japan's discount rate.

Mr. Barker said, "This market wants to go up, and it will if there are more signs of a compromise on trade."

Mr. Bahrenburg may be one of the more optimistic. He said one cause for hope was that corporate balance sheets have become so good that only a small pickup in business could have a pronounced effect.

He said he has calculated that a 2 percent increase in sales and a reduction in fixed costs of just 0.5 percent would lift pretax profit about 45 percent for most companies.

"That's a very big jump," he said. "The reason is that the bottom line is now so depressed. That's why I say that the long-term story is very positive."

Japanese Firms to Detail Payout Policies

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO—In a move aimed at increasing the transparency of earnings statements, the Tokyo Stock Exchange said Monday it would require all listed companies to clearly report their dividend policies, beginning with their results for financial years ending in 1994.

The new ruling would require that the companies provide an explanation in every earnings statement of their basic dividend policy.

The companies have also been asked to give an explanation of the reasoning behind the decision to award a dividend of a given size in any specific period.

The exchange attempted to impose a similar requirement last year but only suggested that listed companies offer such explanations.

Few companies complied, the officials said. Beginning in April 1994, all listed companies must provide a detailed explanation of their dividend policy on each earnings report, exchange officials said.

Currently, 1,670 companies are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Of those, 1,234 are listed on the first section of the exchange.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
12000	2500	21000
11000	2400	20000
10000	2300	19000
9000	2200	18000
8000	2100	17000
7000	2000	16000
1989	1993	1993
Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
10,455.40	2,350.87	2,334.27
		+0.71
Singapore	Straits Times	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,178.50
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,959.60
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,086.91
Bangkok	SET	1,466.91
Seoul	Composite Stock	946.00
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,783.89
Manila	Composite	3,005.60
Jakarta	Stock Index	543.78
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,241.40
Bombay	National Index	1,993.05
		+5.08

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Bangkok Bank, Thailand's largest commercial financial institution, reported that 1993 net income rose 32 percent from a year earlier to 13.9 billion baht (\$556 million).

• Angkasa Marketing (Singapore) Pte., a subsidiary of Malaysia's Lion Group of companies, is buying a controlling 56.6 percent stake in the Hong Kong real estate and securities trading firm Walsin International Holdings, a unit of Walsin Liuhwa Corp. of Taiwan, for 536.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$68.8 million), or 4.51 dollars a share.

• All Nippon Airways said it expected the number of passengers it carries in the year ending in March 1995 to rise 2 percent from the year ending next month, to 32.5 million.

• China said aviation talks with South Korea had bogged down, delaying plans by the two countries to start direct air flights soon. The two nations failed to agree on demarcation of routes, among other matters.

• Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. reported declines in sales, production and exports in January. Toyota, Japan's largest automaker, said sales fell 11.8 percent from a year earlier to 108,241 units, domestic output fell 12.6 percent, and exports fell 20.7 percent. For Nissan, sales were off 0.3 percent to 61,165 vehicles, domestic output dropped 9.9 percent, and exports slumped 22.1 percent.

• MIM Holdings Ltd. said more than 500 employees at the Mount Isa base metals complex in Queensland state in Australia had returned to work after a four-day strike.

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China Aide To Talk to Mitsubishi

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO—Zhu Rongji, China's deputy prime minister and top economic planner, will meet with corporate leaders on a visit to Japan that begins Wednesday, a Chinese official said in Tokyo on Monday.

On Friday, Mr. Zhu will have breakfast with the president of Mitsubishi Corp., Minoru Makihara, and other Mitsubishi executives at the New Otani Hotel, Yuan Ying, Hua of the Chinese Embassy's economic section in Tokyo said.

He added that Mr. Zhu would also meet with Sumitomo executives Thursday and visit the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Finance and the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Zhu has been working to implement elements of Japanese corporate strategy and Japanese industrial policy in China.

"Zhu thinks that China needs big trading companies and powerful economic groups like Mitsubishi. This is a major purpose of his trip to Japan," said Yasuteru Hirai, business development manager at the Beijing office of Mitsubishi Corp.

Mr. Yuan of the Chinese Embassy said that Beijing had chosen Mitsubishi and Sumitomo to meet with Mr. Zhu because they were "old friends" of China. The two companies have had offices in China since 1979.

China Plans to Unionize Its Foreign Enterprises

Reuters

BEIJING—The government's union federation has vowed to organize workers at foreign-financed companies to cope with a growing number of safety violations, the China Daily said Monday.

The goal of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is to have unions in more than half the foreign-invested enterprises by the end of this year, the paper said.

Officials estimate that only about one-quarter have unions now.

"Over the past few years, the foreign investment boom has given rise to more labor disputes in foreign-funded firms," the China Daily said.

"Disputes usually center on ambiguous contracts, working hours,

low pay and poor worker safety conditions."

Last year, the newspaper said, at least 27 of 200 employees in a hardware factory in China's showcase Shenzhen Special Economic Zone lost their fingers in unsafe machinery, some on their first day of work.

Local authorities in Guangdong, which suffered several horrific fires at labor-intensive factories last year, will also hit companies hard in their pocketbooks if they ignore fire safety rules, it reported.

It quoted union officials as saying that the purpose of organizing workers was to solve problems, not start strikes.

"We do not advocate strikes, since they hurt both the factory and workers," Tian Yukun, a union official, said.

Jardine Fleming Fund Registers Quantum Leap

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG—Jardine Fleming Unit Trusts said phenomenal demand for its funds in the last year meant it had jumped into the big time, making it one of the largest international mutual funds outside North America.

"We have clearly become one of the biggest international unit trust houses outside of North America and potentially the biggest," said Blair Pickrell, general manager of the company, which is part of the Jardine Fleming investment banking and financial services group. Unit trusts are the equivalent of mutual funds in the United States.

The value of the group's funds has soared to around \$4.5 billion from \$1.3 billion a year ago. "Our five-year goal was \$5 billion in five years, and we almost have it in one," Mr. Pickrell said. "We always assumed we were little old JF Unit Trusts and never dreamed we

were probably bigger than most of the guys in Europe," he said.

Such dramatic growth does not come without its headaches. In the middle of last month, the fund closed its doors to new clients for three months because its staff had been swamped by the demand.

Even that did not prevent it from having a record week for net sales in the first week of February, as clients poured money into the group's mutual funds at an even faster pace than before.

But Mr. Pickrell is concerned about the herd mentality of some investors who have been buying funds after the markets have soared.

"If you had launched new funds last November or December, you could have probably raised \$500 million even if you had said it was a Martin fund," he said. "If we had been greedy, we could have launched a lot of new funds."

He said he was worried that if markets suddenly slid or if mutual-fund companies provided poor service because they could not cope with demand, then new investors would be bitter and would be put off unit trusts for good.

"My main concern is that we had tens of thousands of new clients last year, and not only was it their first experience of Jardine Fleming Unit Trusts, but for most of them it was their first experience with any unit trust, and I want that to be a good experience," he said.

This was the main reason Jardine Fleming shut its doors to new customers.

■ **Hong Kong Stock Prices Drop**

Prices on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange plunged Monday in light trading. The Associated Press reported. The Hang Seng index, the market's key indicator of blue-chip stocks, fell 368.90 points, or 3.4 percent, closing at 10,456.40. On Friday, the index had gained 39 points.

Singapore Economy Slows

Reuters

SINGAPORE—Singapore's economy, which grew 9.9 percent last year, is expected to slow this year while inflation rises because of a new consumption tax, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said Monday. Economists see growth of 6 percent to 8 percent this year.

The exchange attempted to impose a similar requirement last year but only suggested that listed companies offer such explanations.

Few companies complied, the officials said. Beginning in April 1994, all listed companies must provide a detailed explanation of their dividend policy on each earnings report, exchange officials said.

Currently, 1,670 companies are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Of those, 1,234 are listed on the first section of the exchange.

United States Aerospace Fraud Claims

Pace and Rose Attorneys and Counselors

4400 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1000 Los Angeles, CA 90048

Phone: (213) 775-2500 Fax: (213) 775-2501

4400 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1000 Los Angeles, CA 90048

Phone: (213) 775-2500 Fax: (213) 775-2501

4400 Wil

SPORTS

McDowell: A \$5.3 Million Loser

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARASOTA, Florida — Jack McDowell has been a 20-game winner for the Chicago White Sox the past two seasons, but for the second time in the past three off-seasons, he has become a loser — to them.

Anthony Sinicropi, an arbitrator, awarded McDowell a \$5.3 million salary Sunday instead of the \$6 million he had sought in a hearing on Friday.

The Cy Young Award winner nevertheless emerged with the highest salary ever awarded in the 19-year history of salary arbitration, eclipsing the \$5 million that Ruben Sierra was awarded in 1992. McDowell won his arbitration

case last year, gaining a \$4 million salary, after having lost in 1992 and settling for \$1.6 million.

"He's certainly disappointed," Jim McDowell, the pitcher's brother and agent, said of Sunday's award, added that "the \$5.3 million is still a lot of money, no doubt."

"We felt given the structure in baseball right now," he continued, "that Jack's accomplishments and numbers and consistency certainly justified the number."

Had McDowell, 28, won his hearing, he would have received the highest one-year contract in baseball history and the top one-year salary for a pitcher.

"Obviously, we think the number we came up with was very fair,"

said the White Sox's general manager, Ron Schuler. "I don't think we presented a case that he was anything but the best. But the salary he requested was too high."

Jim McDowell said the ruling would not affect the way his brother pitched, but might alter the way he viewed the future.

"He's clearly well paid," he said. "But he'll look around the clubhouse again and see virtually every other starting player with a guaranteed multiyear contract that will keep them with the club. There's not a whole lot more that he can do. You can't be better than Cy Young and winning 20 games two years in a row."

McDowell, 22-10 with a 3.37

earned run average last season, is 73-39 in the 1990s.

Chicago tried to settle before Friday's hearing with an offer of \$17.5 million guaranteed over three years with a club option for 1997, according to a person familiar with the hearing. McDowell wanted \$18.9 million for the same period, the source said.

Sinicropi's decision on Sunday gave the clubs a final total of 10 winning cases to 6 for the players, raising the overall record to 209 victories for the clubs and 166 for the players.

For the first time in five years, players who filed for salary arbitration had their collective salaries rise by less than 100 percent.

(NYT, AP)

Stewart and Stottlemire Held After Fighting Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAMPA, Florida — Dave Stewart and Todd Stottlemire, Toronto Blue Jays teammates, were arrested following a scuffle with police officers at a night club and charged with battery on a law enforcement officer and resisting arrest.

The two pitchers were inside the Hillsborough County jail for about 90 minutes before posting bond at about 5 A.M. Sunday.

According to the police, a dispute broke out between the players and the manager of the Masquerades club. The argument ensued after Stewart refused to pay a cover charge for the four people in his party and also refused to wear a bracelet, which is required for entrance to the club, the police said.

Stottlemire, 28, was arrested when he pushed one of the officers backward, and Stewart then attacked the other as his teammate was being taken to a police car, said a police spokesman.

Stottlemire posted \$3,500 bond, according to the jail file. Stewart's bond was \$3,600.

(AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Marlin Triumphs in Daytona 500

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (Reuters) — Sterling Marlin, winless in 278 races, ended 13 years of frustration when he held off Ernie Ivanov to win the Daytona 500 by a car length.

"I figured I'd win one if I kept trying," said Marlin, who guided his Chevrolet to a 0.23 second victory on Sunday over Ivanov's Ford. This is a special win.

Marlin covered the 200 laps around the 2.5 mile (four-kilometer) Daytona International Speedway in three hours, 11 minutes, 10 seconds. He led the final 21 laps, staying ahead of Ivanov, Terry Labonte, Jeff Gordon and Morgan Shepherd. Labonte and Gordon, who finished third and fourth, fell off the pace and Shepherd ran out of gas, leaving it a two-man duel between Marlin and Ivanov.

Coughlin: Over 40, Under 4 Minutes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT) — After months of painful therapy, weeks of speed training and several near misses, Eamonn Coughlin of Ireland achieved his yearlong quest to become the first runner 40 or older to break the 4-minute mile.

Forty years after Roger Bannister first broke the 4-minute barrier, Coughlin, 41, on Sunday ran 3 minutes 58.15 seconds, a world record for a master's runner. Coughlin's previous world master's mark of 4:01.39 was set last year at Madison Square Garden in New York.

The run Sunday was the 75th sub-4:00 mile of Coughlin's career. His jewel remains his world indoor record 3:49.78 mile in 1983, which has not been touched since.

Intrum Justitia in Whitbread Lead

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — The European yacht Intrum Justitia led the fleet by seven nautical miles on Monday, the second day of the fourth leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race.

Intrum Justitia, an entry in the Whitbread 60 class, held the advantage over the Japanese-New Zealand boat Tokio, the overall leader in the class after three legs. New Zealand Endeavour, overall leader in the Maxi class, was 39 miles behind Intrum Justitia, but 10 miles ahead of its nearest rival, the French boat Maxi La Poste.

The 14-yacht fleet, which left Auckland, New Zealand, on Sunday, was due to pass the remote Chatham Islands early Tuesday. After that, there will be no land in sight for thousands of miles on the 5,900-mile leg to Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Sandis Dismiss Dutch Soccer Coach

JIDDA (AP) — Saudi Arabia has fired its Dutch soccer coach four months before the World Cup, saying his style was not appropriate for the team.

Leo Beenhakker, hired three months ago, told Dutch television on Sunday that Saudi officials had informed him of his dismissal Saturday night. The Saudi soccer association was quoted as saying that under Beenhakker the team stood little chance at the World Cup in the United States this summer. Mohammed Khanzari was named interim coach.

Beenhakker, who coached the Dutch national team at the 1990 World Cup in Italy, speculated that he had probably been too tough on the Saudi players. He held practices twice daily instead of the traditional three times a week.

For the Record

Pete Stoyanovich is going to join the Miami Dolphins on Monday to become the South Beach Football League's highest-paid kicker. The Dolphins did not release terms of the contract, but Stoyanovich did not dispute reports that he accepted a four-year, \$4.75 million deal. (AP)

Chaney Returns, and Temple Rallies Past No. 5 Louisville

By Barry Jacobs

New York Times Service

The booming voice, the sarcastic remarks directed toward his players, the expansive expressions of chagrin at unforced errors were all very much in evidence.

So, too, were the toughness and resilience characteristic of John Chaney's Temple squads, as the

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Owls held fifth-ranked Louisville to two baskets in the final 12 minutes, 13 seconds on Sunday and rallied to a 68-63 victory in the Diet 7-Up Shootout in Orlando, Florida.

Chaney, the Temple coach for 12 years, was back on the bench after a one-game suspension that followed his outburst at the Massachusetts coach, John Calipari, after a road loss a week ago. Chaney had told Calipari "I'll kill you" as the two were separated.

"It's a good feeling to get back into something," said Chaney. "You ask yourself what else could you do in this business after you've been in it for so long. And the answer to that is, there's nothing I could do. Really, I don't know what else I could do."

probably could go back to waiting tables as I once did."

The victory by Temple, 13th in The Associated Press rankings, improved its record to 19-4.

Louisville fell to 20-4. After shooting 56 percent in the first half, Louisville hit 18.2 percent in the second half and finished with its lowest field goal accuracy of the year, 34.5 percent.

Chaney was upbeat and typically salty in his remarks after game. At one point, recalling a Temple player's mistake, he said, "I felt at home again because I wanted to kill him."

Temple's Aaron McKie led both teams with 19 points.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

No. 12 Missouri 81, No. 4 Kansas 74; Melvin Booker scored a career-high 32 points, including 10 straight in one stretch of the second half, and the visiting Tigers clinched at least a tie for the regular-season Big Eight title. The Tigers (20-2, 11-4 Big Eight) earned a season sweep of the Jayhawks (21-5, 6-4), who lost consecutive games for the first time in five years.

No. 6 Duke 85, N. Carolina St. 58; In Durham, North Carolina,

Jeff Capel scored 18 points and four teammates also reached double figures as Duke (19-3, 10-3 Atlantic Coast Conference) smothered cold-shooting North Carolina State for its ninth straight victory over the Wolfpack (9-15, 3-9).

No. 10 Massachusetts 74, West Virginia 67; Donna Bright had 19 points and Massachusetts, playing at home, used a late rally to pull away from the Mountaineers. The Minutemen (21-5, 11-1 Atlantic 10) used a 22-9 run to take its biggest lead of the game, 66-54, with 1:37 to play. Marshall Bassy led West Virginia (15-8, 7-6) with 25 points.

No. 19 California 89, No. 23 Cincinnati 80; At the Orlando tournament, Lamond Murray scored 13 of his 23 points in the second half and Jason Kidd had 22 points and eight assists for the Golden Bears (18-5). Cincinnati (17-8) played its fifth consecutive game against a Top 25 opponent and fell to 2-3 in those outings.

No. 22 Marquette 84, Dayton 62; In Milwaukee, Damon Key scored 20 points and grabbed 10 rebounds for the Warriors (18-7), who lost the Great Midwest Conference with a record of 8-2. Dayton (5-16) trailed 43-24 at halftime.



Doug Christie driving past Philadelphia's Clarence Weatherspoon. Despite Weatherspoon's 26 points and 17 rebounds, Los Angeles won the National Basketball Association at home, 107-95.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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New York	36	15	.706	—
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Orlando	30	22	.576	7 1/2
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New Jersey	26	24	.520	9 1/2
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Miami	22	28	.436	13 1/2
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Boston	20	31	.392	16
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Philadelphia	20	31	.392	16
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Washington	14	35	.286	20
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Atlanta	35	16	.684	—
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Chicago	34	16	.680	1/2
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Cleveland	29	24	.549	5
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Indiana	24	24	.500	10 1/2
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Charlotte	23	27	.461	11 1/2
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Milwaukee	20	31	.392	16
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Detroit	13	38	.259	23 1/2
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WESTERN CONFERENCE				
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Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Houston	36	15	.706	—
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San Antonio	30	19	.612	6 1/2
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Utah	29	19	.604	7 1/2
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Denver	28	19	.596	8 1/2
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Minnesota	24	24	.500	13 1/2
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Dallas	15	36	.294	21 1/2
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Pacific Division				
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Seattle	36	13	.735	—
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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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New York	36	15	.706	—
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Orlando	30	22	.576	7 1/2
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New Jersey	26	24	.520	9 1/2
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Miami	22	28	.436	13 1/2
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Boston	20	31	.392	16
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Charlotte	23	27	.461	11 1/2
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Milwaukee	20	31	.392	16
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Detroit	13	38	.259	23 1/2
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WESTERN CONFERENCE				
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Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Houston	36	15	.706	—
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San Antonio	30	19	.612	6 1/2
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Dallas	15	36	.294	21 1/2
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Pacific Division				
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Seattle	36	13	.735	—
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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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WESTERN CONFERENCE				
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Pacific Division				
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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Orlando	30	22	.576	7 1/2
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New Jersey	26	24	.520	9 1/2
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Miami	22	28	.436	13
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Tuesday's Events

All times are GMT.
Cross Country - Men's 4x10-kilometer relay, 0930.
Ice Hockey - Consolation matches, 1530, 2000.
Short Track Speedskating - Men's 1,000 meters, 1800; Women's 3,000-meter relay, 1800.
Ski Jumping - 120-meter team competition, 1130.

Tuesday's TV

EUROPE
All times are local
Austria - ORF: 0800-1800, 2015-2100, 2230-2300.
Belgium - BNC2: 1415-1500, 1630-1730, 1925-2100.
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1915-1945, Channel 2: 1930-2000, 0030-0100.
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1225-1505, 1650-1925, 2330-0030.
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300.
Czech Republic - CTV: 0915-1645, 1945-2015, 2330-0005.
Denmark - DR: 1020-1645, 1855-1920, 2130-2215.
Estonia - ETV: 1120-1845, 1915-1945, 2130-2200.
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1110-1815, 2055-2100, TV2: 1900-1930.
France - FR2: 1015-1252, FR3: 1555-1615, 2025-2050.
Germany - ZDF: 1030-1600, 2100-2145.
Greece - ETV: 0830-0900, ETV2: 1915-1945.
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237, 2005-2010, 2310-2340.
Iceland - RUV: 0920-1145, 1825-1855, 2315-2345.
Italy - RAI1: 1020-1245, RAI2: 0015-0245, RAI3: 1850-2000.
Latvia - LRT: 1120-1345, 1815-1845, 0030-0100.
Lithuania - LRT: 2130-2150.
Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.
Malta - MTK/TV/Channel 1: 0920-1145, 1525-1800, 1955-2230; Channel 2: 1125-1405, 1715-1745, 1755-1830; Channel 3: 1755-2130, 2230-2300.
Monaco - TMC/IT: 1015-1230, 1750-1825, 2345-0015, 0030-0315.
Netherlands - NOS: 1000-1510, 1825-1753, 1840-1850, 2030-2350.
Norway - NRK: 1000-1730, 2000-0030, TV2: 1845-1930.
Poland - TVP/PTV: 1015-1100, 1830-1855, 2000-2300; PR2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2000.
Portugal - TV2: 2300-2320, RTP1: 1100-1120.

TV Schedules and Events On Tuesday, Wednesday

Monday
Romania - RTV/Channel 1: 1230-1345, 1915-1945, 0030-0100.
Russia - RTO: 1220-1445, 2140-2200, 0030-0115, RTR: 1250-1510, 1825-0130.
Slovakia - STV/SK: 0900-0930, 1025-1505, 1815-1845.
Slovenia - RTVSLO: 1000-1550, 1700-1845, 1955-2400.
Spain - RTVE: 1000-2400, TVE2: 1445-1500.
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1300, 1400-1600; Channel 1: 1300-1400, 2000-2100.
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0930-1020, 1200-1245, 1900-2000.
Turkey - TRT: 1900-2000, 2200-0030.
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1345, 1815-1945, 0030-0100.
West Bank - 0600-continuous coverage.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local
Australia - Channel 9: 2030-0100.
New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400.
Japan - NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (H-Vision).
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300, 2000-2100.
China - CCTV: 1930-2130, 2300-2400.
Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100.
Korea - KBS: 1000-1300; MBC: 1430-1730, 2400-0100.
Malaysia - TV3: 2315-0015.
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100.
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0600-continuous coverage.

NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST
Canada - CTV: 0830-1800, 2000-2300.
United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 2000-2300, 0037-0137, TNT: 1300-1800.
Mexico - Televisa: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400.

Wednesday's Events
All times are GMT
Alpine Skiing - Women's giant slalom first run, 0830; second run, 1230.
Biathlon - Women's 7.5 kilometers, 0900; Men's 10 kilometers, 1200.

Monday's Results
Alpine Skiing
Women's Combined
G: Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden
S: Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
A: Alexandra Stokken, Norway
Speed Skiing
Women's 100 meters
G: Elena Hänni, Austria
S: Svetlana Padalkina, Russia
A: Svetlana Hristova, Germany
Women's 4x10-kilometer relay
G: Russia (Elena Voevodina, Larissa Lazutina, Nina Gavriluk, Lyubov Epuravina)
S: Norway (Trude Dyrhaug, Inger Helene Nydalen, Elise Nielsen, Anita Moen)
A: Italy (Silvia Vignati, Alessandra Di Centa, Gabriella Paruzzi, Stefania Belmondo)
Figure Skating
G: Oksana Grischuk and Evgeni Platov, Russia
S: Maia Unzueta and Alexander Zaslavsky, Russia
A: Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Britain
Sundays' Results
Men's Biathlon
G: Sergei Tarasov, Russia
S: Frank Luck, Germany
A: Sven Fischer, Germany
Two-Man
G: Switz (Gustav Weder and Daniel Suter)
S: Switz (Hans Geisler and Stefan Thöni)
A: Italy (Gianfranco Piccini and Stefano Ticci)
Large Hauler
G: Jens Wöhr, Germany
S: Egon Brundsen, Norway
A: Egon Gölzberger, Austria
Men's 100 meters
G: Jovane Drew Koo, Norway
S: Kari Sletten, Norway
A: Burt Vukobratovic, Netherlands
Saturday's Results
Women's Biathlon
G: Kari Sletten, Norway
S: Piccolo Street, United States
A: Isabella Kostner, Italy
Cross Country Skiing
Men's Free Pursuit 15 kilometers
G: Bjorn Dättler, Norway
S: Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan
A: Silvio Faessler, Italy
Figure Skating
Men's Free Skating
G: Alexei Yagudin, Russia
S: Alexei Yagudin, Russia
A: Philippe Candeloro, Canada
Ice Hockey
G: Pyed Barry Lundberg, Norway
S: Takanori Kono, Japan
A: Bjørn Einar Vik, Norway
Speed Skating
Women's 50 meters
G: Bonnie Blair, United States
S: Susan Auch, Canada
A: Franziska Krause, Germany
Friday's Results
Women's 15 kilometers
G: Marianne Borge, Canada
S: Anne Berntsen, France
A: Ursula Dittus, Germany
Men's Biathlon
G: Karl Brainerd and Wilfried Huber, Italy
S: Yonelino Ruffi and Norbert Huber, Italy
A: Stefan Krause and Jon Bahndorf, Germany
Speed Skating
Men's 100 meters
G: Don Johnson, United States
S: Igor Zhelezovskiy, Belarus
A: Igor Zhelezovskiy, Belarus
Thursday's Results
Alpine Skiing
Men's Super-Giant Slalom
G: Markus Wasmeier, Germany
S: Tommy Moe, Poland, Alaska
A: Kelli Anderson, Norway
Cross Country Skiing
Men's 10 kilometers
G: Bjorn Dättler, Norway
S: Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan
A: Marco Bortolotto, Italy
Speed Skating
Women's 100 meters
G: Lyubov Epuravina, Russia
S: Marianne Borge, Canada
A: Svetlana Hristova, Germany
Curling
G: Christine Pechstein, Germany

Wednesday's TV

EUROPE
All times are local
Austria - ORF: 0800-1800, 2015-2100, 2245-2400.
Belgium - BNC2: 1415-1500, 2000-2100, 2315-2355.
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1025-1645, 1915-1945, 2200-2300.
Channel 2: 1855-2000, 0030-0100.
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1400-1830, 2305-0005.
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300.
Czech Republic - CTV: 0915-1530, 1825-1730, 1945-0005.
Denmark - DR: 0945-1730, 1855-1925, 2130-2215.
Estonia - ETV: 1050-1945, 2145-0030.
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1015-1600, TV2: 1600-1830, 1900-1930, 2015-0030.
France - FR2: 0924-1253, FR3: 1304-1500, 2005-2030.
Germany - ZDF: 0903-1745, 1825-2300.
Greece - ETV: 0830-0900, 2345-0245; ETV2: 1430-1515, 1915-1945.
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1317-1558; Channel 2: 2005-2010, 2250-0130.
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1225-1445, 1825-1855, 2315-2345.
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 0015-0245; RAI3: 1255-1400, 1850-2000.
Latvia - LRT: 1400-1800, 1915-1945, 0030-0100.
Lithuania - LRT: 1055-1245, 1400-1600, 2130-2150.
Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.
Malta - MTK/TV/Channel 1: 0925-1100, 1525-1800, 1955-2230; Channel 2: 0925-1100, 1525-1800, 1955-2230; Channel 3: 1025-1245, 1335-1630, 1755-2130, 2230-2300.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local
Australia - Channel 9: 2030-0100.
New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400.
Japan - NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (H-Vision).
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300; MBC: 1430-1730, 2400-0100.
Malaysia - TV3: 2315-0015.
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100.
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0200-continuous coverage.

NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST
Canada - CTV: 0830-1800, 2000-2300.
United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 2000-2300, 0037-0137, TNT: 1300-1800.
Mexico - Televisa: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400.

U.S. Gains Hockey Medal Round

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — The U.S. hockey team earned a medal-round berth by beating Italy, 7-1, on Monday, the Americans' first victory of the Olympics.

Looking for its first medal since 1980, the United States (1-1-3) finished fourth in Pool B preliminary round play and will meet Finland (5-0), the top Pool A qualifier, in a Wednesday quarterfinal.

The Americans led, 5-0, before the game was 15 minutes old. Peter Ferraro scored twice, and were never threatened.

Italy (1-4), made up mostly of Canadians and Americans of Italian descent, could have made the medal round with a victory.

David Defino, a Boston-area native whose grandfather was Italian, lasted only 8:58 in Italy's net and left trailing 3-0, on goals by Peter Ciavaglia, Ferraro and David Sacco. David Roberts and Ferraro then scored against backup goalie Bruno Campese before a goal by Italy's Emilio Iovio made it 5-1 after one.

U.S. goaltender Garth Snow was barely tested in his third Olympic start. Brian Rolston added one goal in each of the second and third periods, tying him for the Olympic lead with seven goals.

Canada 3, Sweden 2: Canada ruined Sweden's unbeaten Olympic hockey record as goalie Corey Hirsch stopped 34 shots.

Canada, the 1992 silver medalist, and Sweden, seeded second this year, ended the preliminary round with 3-1-1 records and seven points. Canada will finish one spot ahead of the Swedes because of tiebreaking criteria. Slovakia ended at the top of the Pool B standings.

Peter Nedved got the winning goal at 10:56 of the second period on a quick, nine-meter (30-foot) shot from the slot. Nedved, embroiled in a season-long contract holdout with the Vancouver Canucks of the National Hockey League, took Fabian Joseph's pass from the right boards, spun and



Corey Hirsch couldn't block this goal, but he stopped 34 other shots in Canada's defeat of Sweden.

fired the puck over goalie Tommy Salo's glove.

Sweden got at least four goals in each of its other four games and had outscored opponents, 21-10. But Hirsch was solid and often spectacular, especially in the first period, when Sweden held a 17-9 shooting advantage.

Slovakia 6, France 2: In Gjonik, Miroslav Saton scored three times in the first period, once short-handed, to pace Slovakia. Slovakia finished 3-0-2 in Pool B in the preliminary round, which means it will face the fourth-place finisher in Pool A, Russia, on

Wednesday in the single-elimination playoffs.

France finished the first round 0-4-1 and last in Pool B. It will face Austria in the consolation playoffs Tuesday.

Satan scored 5:25 into the game. With Roman Konecny off for tripping, Robert Petrovicky forced the French goalie Michel Valliere into a bad clearing pass attempt. Petrovicky intercepted the puck and passed cross rink to Satan, who easily beat Valliere.

Satan, 19, also had a hand in the second goal, starting a four-man

play with a drop pass that finished with Petrovicky deflecting in a Robert Svehla wristshot at 8:40.

Satan added his second goal at 15:33 to give Slovakia a 3-0 lead and total control, stuffing in a loose puck after Svehla's slapshot hit Valliere's pads but defenseman Christophe Moyan failed to clear.

After Pierre Pousse briefly stopped the Slovakian onslaught with a goal at 17:29, Satan struck again 40 seconds later on a power play. Petrovicky split two defenders with a pass that hit Satan at the blue line and he skated in and beat Valliere over the right shoulder.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY	G	S	B	T
Russia	9	7	3	19
Norway	7	7	3	17
Italy	6	3	3	12
Germany	4	2	6	12
United States	4	2	2	8
Canada	3	2	2	7
Austria	1	2	2	5
Netherlands	0	2	2	4
Switzerland	0	2	2	4
France	0	1	2	3
Kazakhstan	0	1	2	3
Poland	0	1	2	3
Finland	0	1	2	3
Sweden	0	1	2	3
Slovenia	0	1	2	3
Britain	0	0	1	1
Slovakia	0	0	1	1

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

• Jesse Luc Brown, Canada	• Jiri Valach, Czech Republic
• John Zenger, Hungary	• Jiri Valach, Czech Republic
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Freestyle Aerial Skiing as the Way to Go



Kirstie Marshall of Australia, above, led the standings after the elimination round in the women's freestyle aerial skiing, while Jilly Curry of Britain fell into a free slide and out of the competition.

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
LILLEHAMMER — Dr. Jack Kevorkian's 1,001 Ways to an Early Grave. Suicide Method No. 374: Freestyle Aerial Skiing.

I remember discovering this method while counseling a patient from Toledo. I was passing time in front of the television, waiting for the other shoe to drop, when I came across one of the most ingenious sporting events I've ever seen. I have since recommended it to several of my more athletic patients, and although I can't vouch personally for its success, I can say that I've never heard from any of them again.

This is how it works: You ski straight down a steep hill and launch yourself off an equally steep jump, which leaves you spinning above the Earth like a satellite crashing into the atmosphere.

You're wearing skis. The landing area is steeper than the hill off which you jumped.

The only way it can go wrong is if you're a professional skier, gymnast, skateboarder or diver. In those cases I suggest you skip forward to the next chapter. Here in Norway, where freestyle aerial skiing is making its debut as an Olympic sport, the professionals assure me that it's a relatively safe sport for them. Myself, also being a professional, I'm going to take them at their word. For those watching the Olympics on TV, all I can say is: Try this at home.

The first hill should be about 55 meters (60 yards) long, at an angle of 23 degrees. During the qualifying rounds Monday, the Olympians chose from six chutes, or launching pads, which rose up from the bottom of the hill like the tongs of a heavily curved fork. For your purposes, you should need only one jump. Coaches stand alongside the jumping area, shouting directions at the skiers: "Stretch!" if they

come off the jump too fast, or "Pull!" if they aren't high enough and must rotate more quickly in order to land on their skis.

You won't want coaching. After years of practice, the professionals approach the jump at speeds of 60 kph (40 mph) or more, which launches them into a series of flips and spins. On Monday, Kirstie Marshall of Australia led the 12 women who qualified for the final round. On Thursday, she will attempt to win the first Winter Olympics medal ever for her country.

After winning with a pair of double flips, Marshall made a convincing case for the safety of her sport. She suffered a knee injury in August 1992, she said, not from aerials but from moguls, a bumper phase of the freestyle competition. She came back only last month, and she said that landing on a steep hill reduced the shock on the knees. I was beginning to think I'd made a big mistake by coming here when I

heard her say that she practiced mostly in water.

"Ninety percent of the training is in water," she said. "You start off on the trampoline, then you move into water. If they're into snow, you don't try to learn anything on snow — you're just trying to perfect it." I can't tell you how relieved I was to hear that she skis down a steep plastic slide at the Australian Water Jump Park in Lilyvale, Australia.

It turns out that the Chinese, who are known for producing young Olympic champion divers, also entered two teenagers in the qualifying round, including Ji Xiaohu, 15, the youngest athlete at these Games. Both landed their jumps but not well enough, and neither of them qualified.

Don't let me make you think that you'll be able to leap out of the chute and land a double flip on both skis. If you've read this far, I know how disappointing — and pointless such a result would be for

you. Believe me, I wouldn't be associating myself with this if I wasn't convinced that the Freestyle Aerial method was the way to go.

Male readers will be gratified to hear that the men were able to gain greater speed and height on their jumps. I was most impressed with the North Americans — three Americans and four Canadians qualified among the final 12, with the recent world champion, Philippe Laroche of Canada, second in the preliminaries to Alexei Pavlov of Belarus. Two of the favorites, Austria's Christian Rijavec and France's Sebastien Fournier, failed to make it through to the finals.

Even with all of their training, the professionals — like all athletes — still risk accidents. The best women in the world this year, Ina Tcheriazova of Uzbekistan, crashed in her first jump and had to absolutely nail what is called a hystock-tuck triple flip — she looked like an axe spinning in the air — in

order to earn a spot in the finals. A German, Natalia Orekhova, pulled out after a bad fall on her first jump, and when Tracy Evans of the United States had the terrible fortune of facing the mountain when she landed, well let me tell you, one of her blades exploded like shrapnel.

They both were able to walk away from the course. As long as you don't follow their regimen, I can guarantee better results for you.

If you think you're going to be nervous looking down from the top of the mountain, I can be there to give you that first push.

It all depends on how you want to be remembered, but I would suggest trying to work it in at the end of a resort vacation. One recommendation I always make is to buy ski boots that fit. Sure, they cost extra, but you don't want to be uncomfortable.

Hunyady Wins in Speed Skating

Blair Misses U.S. Mark

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

HAMAR — Emese Hunyady, an Austrian from an old Hungarian family, won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating race Monday while Bonnie Blair fell just .03 second short in a gallant attempt to tie the U.S. record of six Winter Games medals.

Hunyady was timed in 2 minutes, 21.9 seconds, with Svetlana Fedotkina of Russia taking the silver, a half-second back in 2:02:09. The pre-race favorite, Gunda Niemann of Germany, was third in 2:03:41.

Her first gold medal was enough to make Hunyady, 27, cry on the podium and perform pirouettes on her victory lap. Born in Budapest, but now living in Vienna, she was a figure skater as a child, mostly to please her mother, also named Emese.

"I was training 45 minutes outside of Budapest, and I did not like it," Hunyady recalled. "It was my mother's dream."

But she remembered enough of her figure skating that when she took her victory lap with the gold medal around her neck, she performed some fine spins, and the hip track announcer awarded her a 6.0 for artistic impression. Later, she said she tried to call her mother in Budapest, "but she is talking to one million friends of hers on the telephone."

Hunyady said that she left Hun-



Emese Hunyady waving the flag for Austria after she won the gold in 1,500-meter speed skating.

gary in 1985 to follow a coach to Vienna and often returned home, but that she now works in a bank in Vienna and is proud to become Austria's first gold medalist in speed skating.

"Inside I am Hungarian," she said. "But this is a job. Now I am Austrian. In pride, I am Hungarian. You can say I am international."

Hunyady said she had not made much money after a bronze medal in Albertville but hoped more would come from Monday's victory. "It must be," she said. "My phone number is . . ." and she finished with a comedian's poised silence.

Niemann, the 27-year-old, who specializes in the long events, entered with the best previous time at 1,500 meters. But she finished nearly two seconds off her best time, appeared tentative in the turns and even wobbled slightly once in the turn in which she qualified out of control in Thursday's 3,000.

In the custom of this sport, the best skaters go early, from the old days of outdoor competition, when you never knew whether a storm or a hard wind would kick in. "This is less essential" at an indoor arena like the Viking Ship here, but the custom is generally observed. So

you do not want to be caught in a traffic jam for this sport.

The fans arrived early for the daily parade of the first-millennium Norse outdoor costumes, the 20th-century Norse cheerleaders in handsome sweaters and jeans, performing a very modern wave, and the hand-performing Norse country music. Old-timey, sounded like Jane Carter. Cask Nordstrom singing the pre-race Norse favorite, "Jackson."

Blair, as the intermission was in third place with a time of 2:03:44 and 14 skaters still to go, Fedotkina was in the first pair to race after the ice was resurfaced, and she jumped into second place, dropping Niemann to third and knocking Blair out of a medal. Blair had never done better than 2:03:52 before this race.

Blair, who will turn 30 next month, has said that these will be her last Olympics, but she will get one more chance to become the leader in medals among U.S. Winter Games athletes. She prefers the 500 meters, which she won on Saturday, and the 1,000, but elected to enter the 1,500 anyway, two days before the 1,000, when she will try again for her fifth gold and sixth medal over all.

"I knew it was an outside chance," Blair said afterward. "I'm glad I took the chance. I died in the last lap, but that's a given. If anything, this will help me in the 1,000."

If she wins the gold medal as the favorite on Wednesday, Blair would not only equal Eric Heiden's U.S. winter record of five golds, but she would also become the leading American female gold medalist, winter or summer, ahead of the swimmer Janet Evans, the sprinter Evelyn Ashford and the diver Pat McCormick.

Kerrigan Wins First Battle Off Ice, Drawing Favorable Spot

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

HAMAR — The women's figure skating competition at the Winter Olympic Games doesn't start until Wednesday, but the battle between Nancy Kerrigan, Tonya Harding and the others actually began Monday when the skaters drew for their starting positions in the technical program.

Kerrigan, the 1992 Olympic bronze medalist who placed a disappointing fifth in the world championships last year, drew the 26th position out of 27 skaters, a fortunate spot for her because judges usually reserve their higher marks for those who skate late.

Harding, who had to be in the top half of the draw because she didn't attend the world championships, will skate eighth, well before any of the other top skaters, with the exception of reigning legend Katarina Witt, who will skate fourth and is not favored to win a medal.

If Harding and Kerrigan skated exactly the same, Kerrigan would be likely to get higher marks, because the judges would have left room for her, as well as other top contenders such as France's Surya Bonaly (17th), China's Lu Chen (22d), Ukraine's Oksana Baiul (24th) and Japan's Yuka Sato (25th).

It has been two years since judges have seen Harding internationally, which can be detrimental in a sport where a long résumé can count as much as a strong performance.

"Her chances are slim to none to win," said Debi Thomas, the 1988 Olympic bronze medalist from the United States. "There are going to be great skaters at the Olympics. The judges don't know her."

But the judges do know Harding now, and not just for her on-ice performance. Which is not good.

"It would be hard to separate the external acts from the judges' minds," said Olga Zakova. And Vera Spurna called it "a disgrace for the sport."

As for Kerrigan, she has not been perfect on the practice ice — although she ran through an impressive, seemingly effortless long program Monday — but she has been a model of decorum and stability off it.

"Nancy's never done great at this level," Thomas said. "She's a good skater, a well-rounded skater, and if we could ever get her to stand up" — that is, not fall — "she'd be hard to beat."

It's sometimes forgotten, but Kerrigan is a very strong athlete who performs six triple jumps in all, including a triple toe-triple toe combination, in the

free skate, just as Bonaly, Chen and Harding do. "I don't think it will be that close," said Evi Scottvold, Kerrigan's coach. "Nancy has beaten everybody in the world except Baiul, whom she hasn't skated against, and Baiul is not skating well. The way to rate it is if they all skated perfect. Nancy's got the program to beat everyone else."

Even Thomas, who has doubts because of Kerrigan's past history, believes Kerrigan could win.

"If Nancy just nails it, which she's never done before, I think she has a good shot," Thomas said. "The judges will be watching her very closely because of all that has happened, and that could help her."

Depending on who you talk to, Baiul, Bonaly and Chen also are strong gold-medal contenders. A year ago, at age 15, Baiul came out of the blue to win at her first appearance at the world championships. But for as long as she has been on the world stage, Baiul has not been able to put together a successful combination jump in her free skate.

With the others doing triple-triples, that could doom her. And some wonder if she has had trouble adjusting to life as a world champion and gold-medal favorite.

Bonaly, 20, is the four-time European champion who finished second at the worlds last year. She is

every bit the wildcard at this event that Harding is — but with better credentials and more international experience.

At the 1992 Olympics, Scottvold said Bonaly "couldn't skate." It was a harsh assessment, but the judges apparently agreed, dropping her to fifth.

Bonaly, who was a gymnast as a child, not a skater, has gotten better, but Scottvold still maintains she isn't the stylist Kerrigan or some of the others are.

"If she's better than she was in 1992, she's marginally better," Scottvold said. "She has the inherent weakness of a skater who started late. She has great athletic ability, but it's just not natural on the ice. It doesn't flow as much."

"If she wins, she's not going to win with artistry, she's going to win with athleticism."

But, said Thomas: "I don't think Surya's as gosh-awful as people make her out to be."

Chen, 17, has been third at the last two world championships after a sixth-place finish in Albertville. She is a steady, artistic skater who always is somewhere near the medal stand. If the others fail, she could be there to pick up the pieces.

Then there's Witt, nearly 29, who came back to the Games to perform a tribute to the people of

war-torn Sarajevo, where she won the first of her two gold medals 10 years ago.

"I know I don't have any medal chances," she said. "Deep down, I just want to skate well."

But where Witt lurks, anything is possible. A tremendous competitor, she has nothing to lose here. She admitted the other day she "fired" her way through her "Carnegie" long program in 1988, beating a mistake-prone Thomas along the way, and has watched Kerrigan's and Harding's practices with great interest.

Her problem is women's figure skating has taken off athletically since she stopped competing, and she doesn't have the triple jumps the others have. She can do only four, while the others perform six.

"She's a substantial cut below the top people," Scottvold said.

But her technical program — where restrictions are placed on the skaters as to what they can and cannot do — is not as far behind the others, and if she skates well Wednesday, she could be within striking range for a medal if the others falter.

As for Witt, Thomas said, "She has a snowball's chance of winning. Except for this one thing. She often has been able to benefit from other people's mistakes. Believe me, I know."

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

For the Russians, A Hunger Springs From Hard Times

By William Drozdzik
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — The days of lavish subsidies, free cars and plush apartments paid by the mighty Soviet sports machine may be over, but Russia's athletes are proving at these Winter Games that adversity can breed success.

Even though funds are so short that the bobsled team had to rent its sleds and the skiers could not afford high-altitude training, Russia has managed to sustain its tradition as an Olympic powerhouse. More than halfway through the Games, the Russians stand at the top of the medals table with 16, including eight golds.

Ljubov Egorova, a 27-year-old student from St. Petersburg, won her third gold medal of the Games and the sixth of her career Monday by leading Russia's 4x5-kilometer cross-country ski team to victory over Norway. Egorova tied an Olympic record for the most golds ever by a female athlete and could equal the record for total career medals when she competes in the 30-kilometer race Thursday.

Egorova's remarkable showing has overshadowed other dazzling performances by Russian athletes. Alexei Urmanov won the men's figure-skating competition and upstaged the previous gold medalists Victor Petrenko of Ukraine and Brian Boitano of the United States. In the pairs, Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov captured gold and justified their reputation as the most majestic couple on ice.

In speed skating, Alexander Golubev displaced the U.S. favorite, Dan Jansen, and picked up gold in the 500-meter race, as did Svetlana Bazhanova in the 3,000-meter event for women. And in the biathlon, Sergei Tarasov shot and skied his way to a gold medal in the 20-kilometer event.

Valentin Sich, the head of Russia's Sports Federation, believes the country's athletes are reaching up Olympic medals because they are hungry and more determined than ever before.

"Take a French athlete who is well-dressed and well-fed and put him next to a Russian who is badly dressed and eats nothing but bad food. Then place \$1,000 at the finish line and you can guess who will get there first," Sich said.

But he warned, Russia's large medal harvest may turn out to be its last. Unless more funds from state and private benefactors are soon found, many of the 24 elite sports academies that have churned out several generations of Olympic champions may have to close.

"It's a tragedy because the old system is breaking down and there is nothing to replace it," Sich said. "We need funds from the private sector, but we cannot survive without state money. It's not a question of communism versus capitalism, because many Western governments pay subsidies to support sports programs that will bring medals."

The Russian sports academies each accept 300 to 500 of the finest potential Olympians for specialized training.

Children enter at different ages depending on when they expect to reach their peak in a sport, Sich said. Swimmers and gymnasts begin as early as 9 years old, while skiers and skaters may start at 15 or 16.

There, they are placed on a spartan training routine and fed the best food available. But with funds dwindling, conditions are rapidly deteriorating. The best coaches are fleeing to the West for more lucrative salaries.

"Coaches are paid only \$90 to \$100 a month so it is natural for them to look for better opportunities in the West," Sich said. "But we need to find a way to keep them at home. If we do, we will continue to produce good Olympic teams because young people still aspire to the social status enjoyed by good athletes."

Keeping the best athletes at home is also a problem, especially in hockey. Forty-eight Russian players are now in the National Hockey League and the steady hemorrhage of talent has weakened the national team. Nineteen of the 22 Russians who played on the 1992 Olympic team of the former Soviet Union signed pro contracts. This year's squad is still a medal favorite, but it is made up almost exclusively of young rookies.

"Businessmen from North America come over with money, stuffed in their pockets and bribe them all," Sich said. "We are going to meet with the NHL and insist that something must be done about this problem."

Sich said he was trying to convince the Russian government to give talented athletes free land or apartments as incentive for them to stay in their homeland rather than fleeing to make more money in the West. A strong appeal is being made to Western companies to help subsidize Russian teams.

that the Adidas shoe company paid to support the entire team of the former Soviet Union.

Russian athletes receive a \$15,000 reward for each gold medal they win, \$7,500 for silver and \$3,000 for bronze. But they no longer get much help from the government and cannot bank on fat endorsement fees like top athletes in the West.

"People like Egorova deserve to be treated as national heroes," Sich said. "After all, she's won six gold medals. In other countries, she would be a multimillionaire. It's a shame she still has to struggle to make ends meet."

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Reebok, the second biggest sporting goods firm in the United States, is serving as the official sponsor of the Russian Olympic Committee and paying a large chunk of the \$2 million that was necessary to bring Russia's athletes to the Games. Sich would not specify the amount involved, but he said it was more than the money

Egorova's Medals

Gold — 15K, Feb. 9, 1992, Albertville.
Silver — 5K, Feb. 12, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 10K, Feb. 15, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 4x5K relay, Feb. 17, 1992, Albertville.
Silver — 20K, Feb. 20, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 15K, Feb. 23, 1992, Lillehammer.
Gold — 2K, Feb. 15, Lillehammer.
Gold — 10K, Feb. 17, Lillehammer.
Gold — 4x5K relay, Feb. 17, Lillehammer.

Top Gold Medalists

4 — Ljubov Egorova, Unified Team-Russia, women's cross-country skis.
4 — Lydia Skoblikova, Soviet Union, women's speed skating.
3 — Chris Thorburn, Finland, men's speed skating.
3 — Eric Heiden, U.S., men's speed skating.

Top Medal Winners

Gold medalists in parentheses:
18 (4-5-1) — Raitis Smitsis, Soviet Union, women's cross-country skis.
9 (3-4-2) — Ljubov Egorova, Unified Team-Russia, women's cross-country skis.
9 (4-3-2) — Sigitas Jermolas, Sweden, men's cross-country skis.
8 (4-3-2) — Galina Yulskova, Soviet Union, women's cross-country skis.
8 (3-4-1) — Kerstin Olofsson, East Germany, women's speed skating.

Egorova Ties Record With 6th Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LILLEHAMMER — Ljubov Egorova, skiing the anchor leg Monday as the Russian team won the women's cross-country 20-kilometer relay race, also skied into the Olympics record books with her sixth gold medal, then dismissed her achievement as simply another day's hard work.

The relay gold was Egorova's third gold medal of these Games, and added to the three she won two years ago in Albertville, France, they equaled the most set by the 1960s Soviet speed skater, Lydia Skoblikova.

Egorova has won a gold or silver medal in every Olympic event she has entered. She is a quadruple medalist in Lillehammer.

But she displayed no sense of emotion over her feat. "I don't run after records," she said with a minimum of expression. "I simply work. Everybody talks about records, but I don't care if I get the record or not. It does not make any difference to me."

Norway held a 1-second lead over Russia going into the last leg, but Egorova quickly

charged past Anita Moen on an uphill run and steadily increased the lead.

Skiing the last lap, she raised her arms in triumph and acknowledged the roared cheers of the crowd of 31,000 at the Birkebeeren Ski Stadium.

"Coming into the stadium was a fantastic experience," she said.

The Russian team was clocked in 57 minutes, 17.5 seconds. Norway took the silver at 57:42.6, Italy, paced by a brilliant anchor performance by Stefania Belmondo, won the bronze at 58:42.6.

The first two legs were in the classical style and the last in the freestyle, or skating technique.

Elena Vaele gave Russia an eight-second lead after the first leg, but Norway's Inger Helene Nybraten overtook Larissa Lazutina and gave Norway a 7.8-second lead going into the two freestyle legs.

Nina Gavriluk then passed Elin Nilssen to regain the lead, but the Norwegian charged back on an uphill and gave Moen a second lead.

Then came Egorova. "I tried to keep up when she passed me, but I knew I had no chance," Moen said. "The silver is like gold for us."

Italy was eighth after the first leg, but Manuela Di Centa, the 15-kilometer champion, pulled her team up to fourth, then Belmondo surged past Finland's Marjut Rolig for the bronze. Finland settled for fourth, Switzerland edged Sweden for fifth.

With the bronze, Di Centa also became a quadruple medalist. She beat Egorova in the 15-kilometer and finished behind her in the 5-kilometer classical and the 10-K pursuit.

Egorova's nine-medal streak in nine races is unmatched in Winter Olympic cross-country skiing. In the last 14 major races — Olympics and world championships — she has not been on the podium only once. That setback came last year in the world championships, when she placed 15th in the 15-K classical.

Egorova will ski in the 30-kilometer classical Thursday. If she wins a medal in that race, she will be tied with cross-country skier Raisa Smetanina for most medals in Winter Olympic history. Smetanina, who began competing for the Soviet Union, won her 10th medal when she skied for the Unified Team's relay squad two years ago.

Egorova said "it will be very hard from a psychological point of view" to win a medal in the 30-kilometer race.

● A Canadian television report that the gold medal in the women's 15-kilometer biathlon went to the wrong person because targets malfunctioned was not true, coaches, competitors and officials said Monday.

Ken Karpoff, a Canadian television analyst, said Sunday that targets did not register hits at least four times during the race on Friday, costing Belarus's Svetlana Paramygina a gold medal. She finished fourth. Video recordings proved that "everything was conducted correctly," said Peter Bayer, secretary-general of the International Biathlon Union. He said judges' visual checks backed this up.

(AP, Reuters)



Pernilla Wiberg, speeding through the slalom part of the combined, gave Sweden its first medal of the Games — a gold — by edging out Vreni Schneider of Switzerland.

Wiberg Slaloms To Gold Medal In Combined

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — European ski powers retook control of Alpine skiing at the Winter Olympics on Monday, as a Swede, a Swiss and a Slovenian won the three women's combined medals under the eyes of royalty.

The slalom specialist Pernilla Wiberg roared down the sunny mountain last to overtake Vreni Schneider of Switzerland for the victory.

It was the first medal of any kind in these topsy-turvy Games for Sweden, a perennial winter power, and Schneider's silver was the first Alpine medal for the Swiss, always a ski power.

This was the first medal ever for Slovenia, the tiny state of 2 million carved out of the Dolomites in the former Yugoslavia. That benchmark set off a wild celebration near the finish as Alenka Dovzan's swift final run put her three-hundredths of a second ahead of Morena Gallizio of Italy for the bronze.

Dovzan's coaches and countrymen hoisted her onto their shoulders and sang songs from the homeland, after which she and

Schneider raced out to hug Wiberg when the Swede completed her flawless schuss down the sun-washed slope.

Not surprisingly, all the trophies went to slalom specialists. The combined is supposed to test overall skiing skill with a downhill run followed by two slalom runs. But it was strongly criticized here for the new scoring system that strongly favors slalomists over downhillers.

Katja Seizinger, the German speedster who won the women's downhill on Saturday and the downhill portion of the combined Sunday, pushed so hard to hang in against slalomists Monday that she missed a gate on her first run and was disqualified.

Seizinger derided the scoring system, which adds up total time for the three runs, giving slalom double the input of downhill in the final equation. "I cannot change it," she said as she strode off. "I can only say that as you see by the result, there are no downhill skiers left among the leaders."

The top U.S. prospect and downhill silver medalist, Pirabe Street, stayed upright through her two runs but slipped farther back in the pack with each. She was second in the downhill portion Sunday, sixth after one slalom Monday and 10th after the next. Street won silver in last year's world championships under the previous scoring system, and would "definitely" have had a medal Monday under the old scoring, she said.

Howard Peterson, head of U.S. Ski Team, said changes were in order to make the combined fairer for both downhill and slalom skiers.

The U.S. women's coach, Paul Major, reckoned that the event should be on one day, with one run each of slalom and downhill and the combined time deciding the winner. The two-day format leaves everyone hanging, said Major, particularly in the men's event, where the downhill portion was a week ago and the slalom runs don't come till Friday.

Tommy Moe, the U.S. gold and silver medalist, snuck a second in the men's combined, but Major said his 11-day wait between runs makes the event seem "more like a root canal than a race."

Of course, the winners have no complaints, only the losers. Wiberg, who won a silver medal in giant slalom at the 1992 Games at Albertville, said she likes the new scoring system just fine.

She said she had extra incentive to win Monday when she heard that King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden were in attendance.

"I thought, 'O.K., I have to show them that we can take medals, too,'" she said. "I like them very much. It's a great king and queen we have."

It was the first time in seven Alpine events that no American finished in the top three, but the crowd raised a cheer anyway for the pluck of a U.S. longshot, Monique Pelletier, who skidded out, missed a gate and fell on her first slalom run.

Regaining her feet, Pelletier found herself three gates down the icy slope at Haffell. Most skiers would have packed it in, but she frantically duck-waddled back to where she'd fallen as coaches and spectators urged her on. It took such effort that when Pelletier finally hit the finish 40 seconds later she was staggering. "My legs were gone," she said.

With a whopping 30 seconds to make up on the leaders, Pelletier had no shot at salvaging anything but her self-respect, but she said she'd made up her mind to go for broke in the Olympics and climb if she fell.

"It was pretty much an eternity," said the 25-year-old of her hike, "but all the coaches were cheering, and I said, 'Oh, God, I can't stop now.' I thought, 'How could I be so stupid?' I knew my medal chances were not big. But you have to try your hardest."



Ljubov Egorova, left, putting the pressure on Anita Moen in the last lap of the 20-kilometer relay.

the starting line was even greater then."

Life was less complicated then, as well. When Egorova was developing her skills, top-level athletes were guaranteed a comfortable existence. Now, the free market is the only guarantor. Training costs have risen, and though the Russian women's team is sponsored by a Norwegian brewery, Egorova complains, "There is never enough money."

"We have very big problems," she said. "I don't need money here in Lillehammer, but at home I need it very much."

She needs it mainly because she and Igor, who has left behind the merchant marine and become a new-age Russian entrepreneur, are building a house in the suburbs of St. Petersburg to replace the three-room apartment given to her by the city government after her Albertville success.

Egorova, who is studying to be a teacher, still draws a small salary from the Central Army Club in St. Petersburg. The Russian Olympic Committee has guaranteed her the equivalent of \$15,000 for each gold and \$7,000 for each silver, which means she has already earned an extra \$52,000 in Norway.

Nonetheless, she was never expecting the question that came her way after she won her second gold last week in the pursuit. Johann Olav Koss, the Norwegian speed skater, already had announced that he would donate his bonus of \$30,000 to the charity group Olympic Aid. Someone wanted to know if Egorova would do the same.

"I never considered it, but maybe I will also give some money," she said, keeping her eyes on the floor.

Later, she spoke the truth. "Such a thing can only be done by people who are very rich themselves," she told Russian reporters. "But that's not an answer."

In truth, Egorova would rather not have to give answers. A self-confessed introvert, she is happiest in a small group of friends, eating her favorite Siberian meat pie, or reading anything from "The Brothers Karamazov" to Sidney Sheldon in translation.

"I am as interested in you as you are in me," she said. What interests Igor is having a family. And as Egorova stood on the podium Monday at Birkebeeren Ski Stadium, it was not lost on her that she was the only one of her teammates without a child.

"Until Albertville, he didn't say a single word," she said in a recent interview with the Russian paper Sport Express. "But now, even I understand how hard it is for him to wait for me all the time."

As of Monday, she had yet to call Igor since she arrived in Lillehammer two weeks ago.

"I know very well that as soon as I hear his voice, I will be upset by the fact that I can't throw everything aside and go home straightaway," she said.

She will return home very soon, probably with five new medals and a piece of at least two Olympic records. But it is doubtful that any of that will give her as much pleasure as the one night this summer when Igor finally found a way to give her a piece of her childhood fantasy.

He had bought two tickets to the ballet. And for three hours, Egorova, the best women's cross-country skier in the world, sat in near darkness and forgot all about the long hours and the cold and the money.

"It was," she said, "absolutely wonderful."

Gritschuk-Platov Win Dance Title; Torvill-Dean 3d

The Associated Press

HAMAR — Oksana Gritschuk and Evgeni Platov of Russia skated to the oldies and won the Olympic ice dancing competition Monday night, edging two teammates and the legendary Torvill and Dean.

Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin took the silver medal, while Britain's Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, who returned to the Olympics in hopes of duplicating their 1984 gold medal, had to settle for the bronze.

Dancing to 1950s rock 'n' roll, including "Rock Around the Clock," Gritschuk and Platov didn't thrill the audience as much as Torvill and Dean's trick-filled ballroom dancing number.

But the judges didn't agree with the spectators, and five of them put the Russians first. Only the British judge put T&D in first place.

Usova and Zhulin, the 1993 world champions, danced to Italian music and got first-place votes from three judges.

Coming into the free dance, worth 50 percent of the score, Torvill and Dean were tied with Usova and Zhulin for first place. Right behind were Gritschuk and Platov.

"It's been a challenge," said Dean. "It feels good being 10 years away and still being competitive with the best of the world."

The couple that entranced their Sarajevo audience with the passionate "Bolero" and drew a row of perfect 6.0s for artistry decided to play it straighter a decade later. Skating to an Irving Berlin composition, Torvill and Dean evoked the spirits of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers with a ballroom dance on ice.

"There's no real story behind it," Torvill said. "It's a theme of social dancing and enjoying social dancing."

The couple changed about 80 percent of the dance after they competed in the European championships last month. There, Torvill and Dean won the overall title, but their free dance was good enough only for second place, behind Gritschuk and Platov.

At the January competition at Copenhagen, Torvill and Dean were tied with Usova and Zhulin going into the free skate. The Russian couple, performing a youthful folk music program, skated after the British pair and were ranked first by five of nine judges.

Gritschuk and Platov went on to win the free dance, but enough judges still had Torvill and Dean ranked first to give the British couple the championship. Usova-Zhulin were pushed down to third.

In the original dance Sunday night, Torvill and Dean performed a sexy rumba filled with quick steps and flowing spins. But best of all, they rekindled memories of Sarajevo, when they received two perfect 6.0 marks for presentation, from Britain and Ukraine.

Dressed in black costumes with green sequins that sparkled brighter with every move, they showed off their smooth strokes and near-perfect synchronization in their two-minute routine to "The History of Love." They looked like mirror images sliding into smooth lunges and finished to roars from the crowd.

"It went seamless today," Torvill said. "We wanted to skate well because this was the chance we had to put ourselves up" in the standings again.

Americans Elizabeth Punsalan and Jerod Swallow, 14th after compulsory, skated better in the original dance but didn't move up. When they finished, American, Norwegian and Swedish flags — plus a Cleveland Browns banner — waved in the crowd.

Punsalan suffered personal tragedy three weeks ago when her father was stabbed to death. Her brother was arrested and charged with the crime.

The crowd enjoyed their performance and hated their marks, which ranged from 4.4 to 5.1.

"The marks could have been more imaginative," Swallow said. "This is our first year back at the world level and we have to re-establish ourselves."

For investment information

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ART BUCHWALD

A Classroom Blizzard

WASHINGTON — The trouble with a cold winter is that you don't know who to blame for it. Scientists say that it is the fault of the jet stream, which is coming from Alaska instead of Hawaii. Bob Dole claims that the blame lies with President Clinton's health plan.



Buchwald

Then the question arises, why didn't Willard Scott tell us what to expect? He kept accepting apples from grandmothers in Duquesne, but he didn't warn us about the blizzards until it was too late. Then we had to close down practically every school in the United States.

That's another thing I would like to bring up. The class of 1994 from kindergarten to college has been closed for more than half the winter, and this might produce the most illiterate bunch of students since the blizzard of 1889.

"Blauvelt, I want to know why you wrote such a poor paper on dissecting a frog?"

"I didn't go to school that week, sir. We had a snowstorm followed by sleet and rain that turned into ice and a wind-chill factor of minus 30. I couldn't do anything but play the Grateful Dead for seven days."

"I understand. But why didn't you study after the storm was over?"

Out of 'The Mousetrap'

LONDON — Nancy Seabrooke, who may be the longest-serving understudy in the history of theater, is bowing out after 15 years of waiting to be a murder victim in the Agatha Christie thriller "The Mousetrap."

Before she retired, Seabrooke, 79, said: "It is a lovely company. It changes every year so you do get to know them all very well." She has been understudy to 15 actresses and only appeared on stage 72 times. "The Mousetrap" opened in London in November 1952 and has been performed more than 17,000 times.

"I was going to but, as you recall, a heavy band of moisture got mixed with an arctic blast from Canada and dumped 12 inches of white doo on the Northeast, which closed National, La Guardia and Kennedy airports. You just can't get into the mood to dissect frogs in that kind of weather."

"When were you planning to dissect the frog?"

"As soon as CNN gave us the green light."

"Blauvelt, we can't let winter interfere with the education of the country. Just because the school buses don't run doesn't mean our education stops. Do you realize what will happen to this country if the next generation does not know how to dissect a frog?"

"If it would stop snowing I would do it. It's impossible to find a frog with all this slush around."

"Blauvelt, it's not just a frog that I'm worried about. Half the nation's basketball teams have been frozen inside Greyhound buses. You can't have an education in America without basketball."

"What has that got to do with me?"

"I don't know, but America is falling behind the Russians because they know how to live with snow and sleet and our children don't."

"I guess you're right, sir, but does that mean that I'll get an F in frog dissection?"

"No, unfortunately, we can't flunk anybody in anything or all the classes will back up. These storms have been very costly to us. The only people who seem to have benefited from them are the kindergarten students who majored in snowflakes."

"Sir, do you believe that the ice and sleet will handicap us when we go out looking for a job?"

"If I were you I wouldn't tell anyone that you spent the entire winter semester in front of a blazing fire. We have no idea how the students will turn out for having missed so many school days. President Clinton better get on the ball and declare every holiday between now and the Fourth of July a school day, or Johnny is going to wind up a lot dumber than he is already."

By David Streitfeld

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Once every 30 years, Henry Roth sheds the anonymous life he craves so deeply and bursts upon the literary world. This tradition started in 1934 when he published "Call It Sleep," an edgy tale of life in New York's Jewish ghetto that was almost hallucinatory in its brilliance. Exactly three decades later, the book appeared for the first time in paperback, getting a front-page welcome in The New York Times Book Review (for a paperback for a reissue). It soon sold more than a million copies, permanently establishing itself as a masterpiece of American literature.

This year, right on schedule, Roth is back. He has completed a six-volume work, an autobiography with a light fictional glaze that for ambition alone dwarfs just about anything coming out of any word processor. The first volume, "Mercy of a Rude Stream: Vol. 1, A Star Shines Over Mt. Morris Park," has just appeared to much praise and excitement, but Roth is proclaiming his usual disinterest.

"It's really a pain," he grumbles. "It doesn't mean anything to me. I'm an old man, I'm looking at 88. My feeling is almost necessary: I have to make enough dough to afford the requisite help."

Don't believe him. A man who was a contemporary of Roth's but has been dead for a half-century, F. Scott Fitzgerald, famously said there were no second acts in American lives. The great writers, especially, tended to do their best work early, declining into alcoholism, self-pity, self-parody or decrepitude. But Roth has beaten the odds and come full circle, and he knows it. The years of self-reproach, of misery and exile for his inability to create after "Call It Sleep," are over.

"I'm at peace," he says. "I've done what has been nagging the hell out of me for 50 years. I began this project when I was 73. I thought, 'Brother, if you don't make it this time, just forget it.'"

He made it, just under the wire. He has rheumatoid arthritis, which has swollen his hands and made them clumsy. He's in a wheelchair. He has lost a toe. He checks into the hospital as often as most people visit the grocery store. Lined up on the kitchen table is a veritable drugstore.

"Now the book's finished," he says in a voice that should be as broken as the body but is not. "It's finished, and I'm glad. The success here, a former funeral parlor, is surrounded by an unsightly enderblock wall and a mesh gate. Off to the east are the glorious Sandia Mountains. Whatever direction you look, it's a long way from the immigrant New York so expertly charted in "Call It Sleep."



Henry Roth: "Now the book's finished; it's finished me."

This is no heartwarming saga of a kindly mother, a wise dad and a plucky lad, all scrambling up from the Lower East Side to a secure berth in Scarsdale. David Scheidt is instead a terrorized child, threatened both at home and on the street by events and emotions he can scarcely comprehend.

"Call It Sleep" was an amazing achievement, particularly for a writer still in his 20s. The book sold an impressive 4,000 copies when it was first published. Reviewers were quick to pick up on Roth's stylistic debts to James Joyce, and he didn't come off poorly.

Scheidt, Roth was unable to manage a follow-up. The Depression was at its height, and for a young Communist the only true fiction was socially committed. "I was ruined by the Communist Party," Roth says, "but it certainly helped."

A second book was put under contract

by the great Maxwell Perkins, editor of Hemingway and Thomas Wolfe, but Roth foundered after writing an arid chunk of socialist realism.

His troubles were presaged in a Joycean passage at the end of "Call It Sleep." David, on a dare, inserts a metal dipper into the trolley tracks. "A long burst of flame spurted from underground, growled as if the veil of earth were splitting," David is stunned.

"Was I symbolically portraying my own future?" Roth asks now.

To make a living he became a machinist, then moved with his wife, Muriel, to Maine and took up waterfowl farming. He stored his jottings in the duckling incubator, which pleased his pious sense of humor — to incubate one's ideas in a genuine incubator! — but only a few fledgling efforts got published.

Roth's correspondence, essays and comments to interviewers collected in the 1987 book "Shifting Landscapes," form the portrait of an artist unsuccessfully trying to disengage from being an artist. His failure to write more, he believes, wasn't only personal, it was generational.

"If I had been in a more stable society," Roth believes, "one that hadn't changed so abruptly, I could have gotten... oh, like Dickens. He could count on his society, and his attitude toward that society, being the same from his first novel to the last. I didn't feel I could do that." In other words, it's hard to write during an earthquake.

In the mid-60s, the Roths moved to Mexico, where Henry tried to write a novel about a Jew who had escaped the Spanish Inquisition and smuggled himself into Mexico along with the conquistadors. The book fizzled, and they relocated to a mobile home in Albuquerque.

These were tortuous years. Roth credits William Targ, one of the legendary editors in modern publishing, with finally putting him on the right track in 1970. Targ, recently retired, had started his own press and wanted something by the novelist.

He and Targ corresponded, and became friends. "You have an identity crisis," the editor said. "You think you're James Joyce."

"I am!" responded Roth.

Roth spent the '80s writing the new series, which takes the title "Mercy of a Rude Stream" from Shakespeare. The stream is life, and while the playwright was being caustic Roth wants "mercy" to be taken literally. He has survived.

The epic follows the life of a man called Ira Segman, who isn't exactly Roth, but is pretty close. The first volume tracks the boy and his extended immigrant family up until the '20s in clean, efficient prose.

"When the critics get around to it, I hope I'm safely stowed away," says the author. "They'll say it was all a great mystique."

A great mystique? He amends. This, like calling himself "Jewlysses," is one of his beloved puns.

Reviewers, however, have been generally enthusiastic if not ecstatic.

Roth is a little amazed that he has written so much. For a long time he couldn't start, and then he couldn't stop.

"As a certain point," he says, "I reached equilibrium. I no longer felt that 'Oh Jesus, this should be rewritten' or 'I should start all over again a different way,' which was one of the curses of my contemporaries. How many times did they do a couple of chapters and say they didn't like it and should start again? You could spend your whole lifetime doing that. And many did."

PEOPLE

Name of the Father Wins Golden Bear

"In the Name of the Father," a controversial film about Ireland's Guildford Four, who were wrongly convicted in 1975 for an IRA bombing, was awarded the Golden Bear Monday at the 44th annual Berlin film festival. The film was directed by Jim Sheridan and stars Daniel Day-Lewis. Other awards went to Tom Hanks for best actor, for "Philadelphia," Crissy Rock for best actress in "Ladybird, Ladybird" and Krzysztof Kieslowski of Poland for best director for the second film in his "Three Colors" trilogy.

The public reunion of the Jackson clan was one of the stranger spectacles in theatrical history. The first two hours of the show in Las Vegas consisted of half a dozen Michael Jackson videos and live performances by some of the Jackson Five, Fred Jackson and other family members. Estranged sister La Toya did not attend. Fans gave Michael an ovation, then booed when Elizabeth Taylor said he would not perform solo. The audience paid up to \$1,000 per ticket. Katherine Jackson, the clan matriarch, was asked if her family was living the American dream. "It's been an American nightmare in the last six months," she said.

A Brazilian model who was photographed wearing only a T-shirt while standing next to President Ilan Ramon during the Rio de Janeiro Carnival parade apologized for the scandalous misbehavior but said she still dreamed of romance with the president. In the newspaper O Globo, Lilian Ramos, 27, said: "He's a sweetie, a gentleman, an interesting person. I'm pleased we started this friendship. That is how big love affairs are born."

Cliff Richard has announced plans to finance and star in a musical based on Emily Brontë's novel "Wuthering Heights." Richard, 53, who has made more than 100 hit records since the 1960s, said he was putting \$5 million (\$7.4 million) of his own money into the show and would take the role of Heathcliff.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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WEATHER

Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	19/66	8/46	pc	18/64	11/52	pc
Amsterdam	10/50	4/30	pc	10/50	4/30	pc
Athens	14/57	1/37	pc	14/57	1/37	pc
Berlin	15/61	6/41	pc	15/61	6/41	pc
Bombay	4/28	-2/28	pc	4/28	-2/28	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
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Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/27	pc	3/27	-2/27	pc
Buenos Aires	-2/29	-5/29	pc	-2/29	-5/29	pc
Buenos Aires	-1/23	-4/23	pc	-1/23	-4/23	pc
Buenos Aires	3/27	-2/				